THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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GRANT ROAD.
SOLE LESSEE AND MANAGER—MR. H. P. GRATTAN.
SATURDAY, 23RD AUGUST 1862.
FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON OF
MISS E. P. GRATTAN.

MR. and MISS GRATTAN beg to inform the inhabitants of "Bombay" and its vicinity that the above Theatre will re-open on SATURDAY, the 23rd August 1862, with entirely new Scenery and Decorations.

The evening's Performance will commence with the admired Comedy in three Acts, entitled,
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
SPIDER DANCE ... Miss E. GRATTAN.
To conclude with the entirely new musical Burletta entitled, the
SWISS COTTAGE.
LIZETTE ... Miss E. P. GRATTAN.
(With the following Songs:—Over the Sea, Cigars and Cognac, Shells of the Ocean.)
NATZ LECKE ... MR H. P. GRATTAN.
Dress Circle ... Rs. 4 | Stalls ... Rs. 3
2nd do. ... „ 2 | Pit ... „ 1
To commence at 8 o'clock P.M.
Tickets to be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and *Times of India*.

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FOR A CHILD about four months' old, to proceed to England Overland by an early Steamer. Address "W.," Office of this paper.
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THE NEW CAVALRY AND INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN, that Messrs. WATSON & Co. have received from the HORSE-GUARDS plans illustrating the Dress Regulations of the 19TH, 20TH and 21ST HUSSARS. Supplies of the whole of th Laces, &c. therein ordered, as well as of the Ornaments, Buttons, &c. required by the NEW INFANTRY REGIMENTS, having arrived, orders for every part o these Uniforms can be executed forthwith, and they ar respectfully solicited.
1, Hummum Street, June 24, 1862.

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Bombay, 1st November 1860.

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THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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THE Delhi Railway about 280 miles in length, will form the connecting link between Umritsur, the upper terminus of the Punjab Railway, and Delhi, the northern terminus of the East Indian Railway, and complete that great chain of steam communication which will connect the opposite sides of the Peninsula, having Calcutta for its eastern, and Kurrachee for its western or European port.

The importance of the early completion of such a line is apparent, whether on political or commercial considerations.

The attention of the Government of India having been directed to the necessity which existed for placing Lahore and Umritsur in railway communication with Delhi, the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the recommendation of the Governor-General of India, offered to the Directors of the Scinde and Punjab Railways, the construction of the work, with five per cent. interest guaranteed on the requisite capital, on the same terms and conditions as those heretofore granted to the Scinde Railway Company.

This offer the Board at once accepted; it being evidently for the interest of the Proprietors of the other associated enterprises of this Company, that the construction and working of this important line should be entrusted to one and the same agency, although the capital would be entirely distinct and separate.

The route of the proposed Railway has been surveyed; plans and sections prepared, and the other preliminary arrangements made. With the exception of the bridges, there will be no works of any magnitude. The cost, including rolling-stock, is estimated under £11,000 per mile; the average height of embankment [illegible] feet; ballast is easily procurable along the line.

The Railway will traverse a fertile, level and populous country, with a large existing traffic, a great portion of which, there is reason to believe, will be carried by the combined [illegible]

The trade of Umritsur—the northern terminus—has been officially valued at £3,500,000 per annum. It is the chief emporium for the commerce of the Cis-Sutlej States, and of the region eastward to Kote Kangra; for the horses, fruits, and woollens of Cabul and Bokhara, and the shawls and other produce of Cashmere, Yarkand, and the country towards north-east. It contains a population of 120,000 souls, and is the religious capital of the lately dominant race. For these reasons the influx of travellers, traders, and visitors, is great and continuous.

Delhi, the southern terminus, on the western bank of the Jumna and on the Grand Trunk road, occupying a commanding political and strategic site, must, with Railway communication, become the principal central entrepot in Hindoostan, similar to Umritsur in the Punjab, though on a vastly extended scale.

Although Delhi had not recovered from the effects of the mutiny, its trade in 1860 amounted in value to £4,000,000.

Through the good offices of Mr. McLeod, the Financial Commissioner of the Punjaub, statistics of the existing traffic between Umritsur and Delhi, have been collected and placed at the disposal of the Board. From these returns it is estimated that 621,582 passengers annually pass through the Jullunder Doab, towards Umritsur or Delhi; 27,848 being on horseback or in carriages, irrespective of troops and travellers journeying short distances.

The total amount of the tonnage of merchandise conveyed is not given, but the cost of the carriage of goods between Umritsur and Delhi exceeds £300,000 per annum.

The following tabular statement shows the extent of the movement of travellers and commodities passing the central district of Umballah.

	Carriages.	Carts.	Horses, Ponies, Mules and Asses.	Camels.	Buffaloes, and other Cattle.	Elephants.
Abstract Statement of Traffic on the Grand Trunk Road in the Umballa District in both directions, from 6th January to 21st February 1861	2,614	15,778	7,411	10,214	2,298	102

Besides the traffic existing on the Grand Trunk Road, that of others nearly parallel to it will be drawn to the Railway; and the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi is of opinion, that the Central Asian traffic from the Bolan Pass to Delhi, *via* Bhawulpoor and Sirsa, will, from the expense and difficulty of that route, be diverted to the Punjaub Railway at Mooltan, and proceed, *via* Lahore and Umritsur, to Delhi, and other southern markets.

As to the probable direction of the traffic of Upper India and Central Asia, the Punjaub Government remarked, in their first Report on Railways that:—"A glance at the accompanying rough sketch map will show that Northern India has two natural divisions,—first, the provinces of the Ganges and its tributaries; second, the provinces of the Indus and its tributaries. In the first or easterly division, the stream of trade and wealth must ever flow down the valley of the Ganges to the natural outlet of Calcutta. In the second or westerly divisions, if the power of art and science be brought to the aid of nature the commerce would follow the directions of the Punjaub rivers to the Indus, then down the valley of the Indus towards the rising port of Kurrachee, which is destined to be to the North-west of India, what Calcutta is to the North-east. A line drawn north to south, somewhere near Agra and Delhi, will form the probable boundary of the two natural subdivisions. And if the same facilities were created westward, which exist eastward, then all the commerce west of the line would follow the Indus to Kurrachee, in the same manner the commerce on the east follows the Ganges to Calcutta. At present, however, the major part of the commerce of the extreme north-west travels eastward, merely from the want of a more direct route. But if the great route of the Indus were to be thoroughly opened, this commerce would go straight to Kurrachee. To this port there would then come the products from North-western India and from the Central Asian countries beyond that frontier; and in exchange for these the products of European countries. In this same direction there would also arrive the vast quantities of Government stores and material for the military and public establishments in that quarter, and a large number of European travellers would frequent this line (in preference to the eastern route), on account of its comparative shortness and proximity to overland passage to Europe."

There is, within the borders of the Punjaub, an area of nearly 200,000 square miles, with a population of 22,000,000, subject to our rule or influence, nearly equalling in numbers the inhabitants of Great Britain.

No recent census of the population has been made, but the annexation of the Delhi territory and other changes have led to a revision of the returns made in 1855-56 with the following results in the divisions to be traversed by the Delhi Railway:—viz., in the Umritsur Division, 446 per square mile; in the Trans-Sutlej, 334; in the Cis-Sutlej, 341; and in the Delhi Territory, 327 per square mile.

In the five years since 1855-56 the revenue has increased by one million sterling.

The Report on the Administration of the Punjab for the official year ending 30th April, 1861, contains most valuable remarks on the trade with Central Asia, and on the growth of cotton, tea, and other products. Of cotton 44,399,720 lbs. are grown and 13,778,950 lbs. exported to neighbouring countries, not 4,100,000 lbs. reaching the sea, on account of the expense of transport. The local price is about ½d. a pound. The Government Tea plantations produced 26,532 lbs., and distributed 103,156 lbs. of seed among 22 Europeans and 375 Natives.

The Punjaub was the granary which fed the starving millions during the recent famine, and is the great bulwark of British India, behind which all other provinces repose in safety, so long as it is impregnable.

Applications for Shares to be addressed to the Agent at Lahore in the following form:—

FORM OF ACCEPTANCE OF SHARES.
To the Agent of the Punjaub Railway.

SIR,

HAVING paid to the Lahore Branch of the Agra & U. S. Bank, the sum of ________ I request that you will allot me ________ Shares of £20, or Rs. 218-2-11 each, in the Capital of the Delhi Railway, and I hereby engage to accept the same, pursuant to the Resolution of Proprietors passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 22nd April, 1862, and to pay a Call of £1-10s. or Rs. 16-5-10 on the 18th of November 1862, and all other Calls thereon, as and when required by the Agent, subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Company.

Name in full ________
Occupation ________
Address ________
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Dated this 12th day of August 1862.
A. SANGSTER,
Solicitor to Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Nadursha.

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Bombay, 29th August 1861.

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Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 19th August 1862.

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To London (Cotton) ready......£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
" (Seeds)..............£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
To Hull / To China / To Clyde ......} No offers.
To Calcutta ....Rs. 9 to 10 per ton.

PRICES CURRENT (AUGUST 16TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba: Per candy.
New Broach, ready .... Rs. 375 to 380
New Surat .... " 377 to 380
New Dhollera, and Bhownuggur .... " 385 to 390
New Oomrawuttee .... " 375 to 380
New Coompta .... " 375 to 380
New Dharwar Sawginned .... " 490 to 495
New Barsee, and Nuggur .... " 360 to 365
New Veraval .... " 350 to 355
Khandeish .... " 355 to 357
New Poratenee .... " 350 to 355
New Accote .... " 390 to 395
New Mangalore .... " 350 to 355
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,615 to 1,620.
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 7-6 to 7-7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 8-2 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ... 32 to 33 nominal. 37 to 38 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ... " 26 to 27

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11⅜d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 22nd May 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE .... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and posit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight............. 1s. 11¾d.
" 3 months' sight............. 1s. 11⅝d.
" 2 months' sight............. 1s. 11½d.
" 1 month's sight............. 1s. 11⅜d.
" On demand ....
On Scotland / On Ireland ....} 1s. 11⅜d.
Circular Notes .... 1s. 11¼d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO, Manager.
Bombay, 26th May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. "
" 3 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 2 do. ...... 1s. 11⅝d. "
" 1 do. ...... 1s. 11½d. "
" On demand ...... 1s. 11⅜d. "
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11⅜d. "
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11⅜d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅞d. "
3 Do. .... at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅝d. "
1 Do. .... at 1s. 11½d. "
On demand (Head Office) ...... at 1s. 11⅜d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
May 2nd, 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 1s. 11⅞d. do.
" 3 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 2 do. .... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
" on demand ......
On Scotland do. ......} 1s. 11⅜d. do.
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11⅜d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business.................. 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

Date	Ships.	Commanders.	From
Aug. 17	Alice Maud	Gibbs	Kurrachee 13Aug.
18	Star	Thomas	Boston 1 May.

IMPORT MANIFEST.

From Kurrachee.

Alice Maud.—158 bales Cotton, 160 bales Wool, 248 bags Mustard Seed, 750 bags Rape Seed, 1,709 bags Bajree, 1 case Merchandise.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 18TH AUGUST 1862.

For London.

Istamboul.—600 packages Cloves, 735½ cwt., Jehangir Hormusjee.

For Liverpool.

Contest.—25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Souza Pinto and Co.

Euroclyden.—100 hhds. Jingilly Oil, 409 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Zouave.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Dinshaw Maneckjee.

Thomas Mitchell.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Govind Hurry.

Bates Family.—1 case Old Plated Curry Dishes, W. H. Hudson.

Celuta.—105 bales Cotton, 367¼ cwt., B. F. Cama.

For Haver.

Day Light.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.
955 Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. May 12)
579 Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co. (c. l. June 5)
FOR LONDON VIA CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
1310 Istamboul, Deuchar—Jehanghir N. Wadia. (c.l. May 10)
FOR COCHIN AND LONDON.
413 Euphrates, Cowen
FOR LIVERPOOL.
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 16)
886 Buckton Castle—G. S. King & Co. (c. l. July 10)
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. (c. l. August 2)
1046 Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. June 5)
1120 Contest, Jennings—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. July 18)
1325 Euroclydon, Wright—Martin, Young & Co. (c. 18 Aug.)
875 Egeria, Storey—John Clover Co. (c. l. Aug. 7.)
1154 Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co. (c. l. July 16)
1124 Golconda, Dais—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 5)
1218 Hurrey Puddemsey—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Aug. 8)
1904 Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 12)
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 22)
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Aug. 15)
1001 Norah Greener, Bake—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 28)
1569 Oriental, Hill—Cursetjee Jemsetjee & Co. (c. l. July 29)
1435 Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co (c. l. July 23)
578 Thomas Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. Aug. 7)
632 Veritas, Carry—E. Latham & Co.
1220 Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 10)
FOR HAVRE.
553 Daylight, Smith—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 30)
FOR MANILLA.
1060 Caribou, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.
FOR AKYAB.
715 Nile, Young—W. and A. Graham & Co.
791 Robina Coates—Coupland & Co.
FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.
960 Benares, Wright.
FOR CHINA.
907 Emeu, Rennoldson.
FOR SINGAPORE.
854 Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. July 16)
FOR CALCUTTA.
524 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan. (c. l. Aug. 4)
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)
563 Teazer, John Shaw—H. Mahomed Sedick. (c. l. Aug. 8)
683 Winterthur, Seward—A. H. Huschke & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.
609 Shaw Allum, Profrung—Hajee Ebhram. (c. l. July 24)
609 Fazel Bhary, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhram. (c. l. July 17)
FOR RANGOON.
641 China, Logan—Wallace & Co. (c. l. July 23)
FOR MOZAMBIQUE.
74 Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Laljee. (c. l. May 27)
FOR KURRACHEE.
209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen. (c. l. July 18)
450 Coringa (s), Calder—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Aug. 15)
FOR MAURITIUS.
250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee. (c.l. July 7)
FOR ZANZIBAR.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha. (c. l. July 21)
FOR COLOMBO.
155 Keerata Roodeen—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan. (c. l. Aug. 4)
FOR MAULMAIN.
783 Victoria, Sanderson, John Clover & Co.
NOT FIXED.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
435 Alice Maud, Gibbs—S. Tyebjee & Co.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
290 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff
501 Bombay Merchant, Gwyer—Heerjee Arat.
1005 Beeston Castle, Corney—Rennie, Scovel & Co.
539 Bussorah Merchant, Richards—H. J. S. Deena.
Bartle Frere, Nacoda.
502 Chatham, Thertell.—D. H. Cama & Co.
1006 Caduceus, Holt—W. Nicol & Co.
457 City of Poona, Nacoda.
696 Coleroon, Hale—Remington & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhownuggar.
1360 Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
270 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (laid up)
445 Fazel Currim, Nacoda.
834 Forest Queen, Balch—Wallace & Co.
310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda—H. E. Josub.
1069 Glen Isla, Poyntz.—H. M. Sidik.
387 Godavery, Perrand—S. Tyabjee & Co.
1324 Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1351 Herefordshire, Escott—Ewart Latham & Co.
620 Hyderee, Stephenson—H. M. A. H. Curim.
865 Lady Havelock, O'Neill—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1306 Inkerman, Grant—Coupland & Co.
1000 Iskundersha, Mahomed.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
499 Nadershah, Nacoda—Gopaldass Mowjee.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
391 Nurbudda—Cursondass Vurzdass.
1233 Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.
419 Nanking, (s) Gibson—David Sassoon & Co.
1008 Peerless, Myor.—Ewart Latham & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
919 Rowautree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.
810 Shaftesbury, Bennison—J. Tanner & Co.
1131 Sir Edward Perry, Jenkins.
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—B. & A. Hormusjee.
469 Scindian, (s), Mason—B. S. N. & Co.
1298 Star, Thomas—E. Reynell & Co.
Surge, Webb.
407 Vaillant Basque, LeMert—Volkart Brothers. (put in leaky)
1131 War Cloud, MacKay—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1200 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.
400 Ark .... March 18
731 Brandon, Umfreville ...
936 City of Carlisle, Pentreath. July 16
783 Clyde, Jourdain ....E. Bates & Co.
1192 Cospatrick, Elmslie......W. Nicol & Co.
766 Coromandel, Thompson... July 7
501 Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone.
558 Duke of Northumberland, Brown.
1047 Daniel Rankin, Rankin.
826 Eloisa, Philpot...........
766 Empress of India, Thompson. R. Scovell & Co. June 30
1057 Gloriana, Vaile ....Ewart, Latham & Co. June 12
810 Gosforth, Shaw...........Grey & Co.
General Havelock, Spowart.
1112 Her Majesty, Seymour
657 Indore (s) Jarman ......C. M. S. N. Co. May 26
1108 James Smith, Calhoun...W. & A. Graham & Co. May 5
678 Lady McDonald, Brunell.. John Tanner & Co.
541 Naval Brigade, McEwen.. D. H. Cama & Co. June 20
876 Queen of England, Oates. Ewart, Latham & Co.
694 Robert Ritson, Brough....
870 Sydney Eggers, Pitcairn. June 15
847 Talbot, Spencer...........Grey & Co. June 15
962 Tyburnia, Cook .... May 19
940 Wings of the Wind, Whyle. Forbes & Co. May 15
1074 Windsor Castle, Pryce...Ritchie. Steuart & Co.
FROM LONDON VIA ANTWERP.
475 Freya, Major.............A. H. Huschke & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson. Lyon Brothers. June 25
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw......... June 18
700 Birkby, Purdy ....B. & A. Hormusjee. June 11
1006 Charger, Smyth ....Rennie, Scovell & Co. July 10
Duke, Hawkins.
1094 Elizabeth Fry, San ...... July 5
1134 Epaminondas............... April 19
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Gillon—E. Bates & Co. June 16
870 Fanny Maud, Pitcairn ...
1393 Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.
1249 G. H. Holt, Robinson ... May 17
974 Glen Monarch, Lewis ...Laurence & Co. May 19
1564 Harmonides, Moran.....Ewart Latham & Co. June 19
848 Helen Douglas, McDougall.
1218 Howden, Verril.........Ritchie, Steuart & Co. May 20
952 Indian Queen ....
726 Jalawar, Webster ....Coupland & Co.
1072 James Livesay, Broad . J. P. Cornforth & Co. May 26
1242 Labrador, Quinn ....(put back)—Peel, Cassels & Co.
1075 Natalie, Macquire ....Ewart, Latham & Co.
1081 Palinurus, Tegan........W. Nicol & Co.
1008 Peerless, Flovio.......... June 10
578 Ralston, Macfarlane ...... June 18
906 Rosalie, Williams ..... Lyon Brothers. June 17
May 19
866 Sillery, McAulay ....J. P. Cornforth & Co. June 30
1700 The Duke, Hawkins ....J. Tanner & Co. April 20
1161 Talavera, Blair ....Coupland & Co.
1320 Uncas, Borg ....
FROM LIVERPOOL VIA GALLE.
1030 Albatross, Pollock ......
1340 Amoor, Potts ....Ritchie, Steuart & Co. June 14
1045 Palmerston, Wilson.......Ritchie, Steuart & Co. June 2
FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.
1033 Aaron Browne, Rogers ... March 15
1003 Azaline, Manson ....John Clover & Co. Feb. 17
1334 Belgravia, Pentecost ...... May 17
850 Clarendon, Martin ....Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1118 Express, Kelly ....John Clover & Co. April 21
810 James Jardine, Lermont.. April 24
FROM NEWCASTLE.
858 Bucephalus, Black ....
FROM CARDIFF.
427 Enterprise, Haynes ....
844 Lucy & Harriet..........
680 Ville de Cherbourg........ ... April 28
FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.
1059 Charles, Pollybank.........
929 Missouri, Calhoun .... Feb. 10
712 Speedwell, Willy ....
FROM SUNDERLAND.
1117 Edmund Kaye .... May 27
FROM SUNDERLAND VIA GALLE.
1260 Earl of Elgin.
FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.
869 Albert Edward, Mason... April 30
860 Alipore ....W. Nicol & Co. April 20
FROM THE CLYDE.
620 Caledonian, Mcmillan ... June 28
917 Flower of the Forest White W. & A. Graham & Co. May 16
930 General Neil, Clarke ... June 27
462 Ino, Macfie............ May 1
799 Lord Brougham, Herling.
761 Sailor, Prince ....
640 Sarah, Love ....
FROM CHINA.
1454 Arratoon Apcar (s) ...
1060 Iskundershah ....
FROM ADEN.
Carnatic ....
FROM CALCUTTA.
Duke of Wellington ......
760 Gem of the Ocean ....Stern Hobart & Co.
Tasmania.....................
FROM KURRACHEE.
704 Phœbe Dunbar ....Campbell, Mitchel & Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—August 5, Barque *Hindostan*, from Bordeaux 27th April.
Screw Steamer *Rangoon*, McAusland, from Moulmein, 28th July; Rangoon 31st July; Akyab 3rd August.
Ship *Slieve Donard*, Thompson, from Liverpool 1st May.
6. Ship *Istamboul*, Pole, from Bombay, 17th July.
Ship *William Stevenson*, Brown, from Moulmein, 27th July.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 9, Barque *Amelia*, Barton, from Coconada 2nd August.
Barque *Dudbrook*, Deacon, from Natal 1st July, and Batticolon 8th August.
10, Barque *Norman Morison*, Owens, from Mauritius 15th July.
Ship *Nova Scotia*, Page, from Calcutta 8th July.
Schooner *B. N. Jarvie*, Dawson, from Singapore 9th July, and Karikal 9th August.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 18.

Oldham, Lieut., Royal Engineers, from leave, from Poona.
Berthon, Captain, Commissariat Department, from leave, from Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Monday, 18th August 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 33rd Regiment, the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Weekly Committee of Survey, of which Captain Brown, 33rd Regt., is President, will assemble tomorrow at the Musjid Bunder at 11 A. M., to continue the Survey of Malt Liquor, landed from different ships for the use of the Commissariat Department.

2. Captain Mason, Staff Corps, attached to the 3rd Regt. N. I., has been granted privilege leave from the date of departure for thirty days to proceed to Malligaum.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 16th Aug. 1862.

Lieut. E. Kerrich, Staff Corps, is appointed Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 9th Regt. N. I.

Lieut. W. T. Eden Cadre, 29th Regt. N. I., is appointed Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 1st G. Regt. N. I.

The above named Officers will join their respective appointments as early as practicable.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated 3rd July 1862.—By Lieut. Colonel Stanley appointing Lieut. Hartigan to act as Staff Officer to the Wing of the 5th Regt. N. I. at Hongkong, with effect from the 19th March 1862.

Dated 7th July 1862.—By Major Beale, appointing Lieut. Eden Cadre, 29th Regt. N. I., to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing 22nd Regt. N. I., during its separation from Head Quarters.

Dated 3rd August 1862.—By the Officer Commanding 25th Regt. N. L. I., appointing Lieut. Simpson, Adjutant to the Left Wing of the Regiment, during its separation from Head Quarters.

Dated 9th August 1862.—By Brigadier Heyland, C. B., appointing Major Jones, Superintendent of Bazars at Ahmednuggur, to receive charge of the Line Adjutant's Office at that station from date of Captain Scott's departure, until the arrival of Major Gordon or until further orders.

Private J. Nelson, 109th Foot, is discharged the service on the pension of one shilling per diem in Europe, agreeably to the pension rules of H. M.'s Indian Military Forces.

Sarah, widow of the late Assistant Apothecary W. Douglas, of the Subordinate Medical Department, and Catherine, widow of the late pensioned Gunner Thomas Spence of the Artillery, are admitted to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, the former on a monthly stipend of Rs. 6-4-0, and the latter Rs 3-11-8, commencing from the date subsequent to that of their husbands' decease.

Referring to G. O. C. No. 375 of the 3rd May last, 1st Hospital Assistant Roggojee Patkur, is pensioned on Rs. 20 a month instead of Rs. 25 as therein stated.

Sowar Hurjee Madick, 3rd Regiment Southern Maharatta Horse, is transferred to the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN FRUSHARD, I. N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 18th August 1862.

Mr. J. L. Lickie, Midshipman, of the *Euphrates*, is to be transferred to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary.

Mr. A. P. Young, Midshipman of the *Euphrates*, is to be transferred to the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary for study.

Mr. C. H. O'Brien, Acting 1st Class 2nd Master, of the Indus Flotilla, was discharged the service in Scinde on the 9th inst., with gratuity allowed in Squadron Order No. 1749 of the 30th November 1861.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH—
At Dharwar, on the 13th August, the wife of Stewart St. John Gordon, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE—
At Barrackpore, on the 5th August, by the Revd. C. Garbett, M. A. Chaplain of the Station, Osmond Barnes, Esq., Lieut. Bombay Staff Corps and Commandant of the Lahore Light Horse, (son of J. Barnes, Esq., of Charlevwood House Herts) to Emily Sophia Isabella, only daughter of Colonel Edward R. Mainwaring, H. M. Bengal Army.

DEATH—
At his residence, No. 25, Garden Reach, on the 5th August, Gasper Malcolm Gasper, Esq., aged 43 years and 10 months.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS—
At Madras, on the 9th August, the wife of Captain J. F. Clarke, 34th Regt. L. I., of a son.
At Nungumbaukum, on the 10th August, the wife of J. H. Dopping, Esq., C. E., of a son.
At Negapatam, on the 6th August, the wife of the Revd. R. Stephenson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE—
At St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, on the 6th August, by the Revd. W. B. Ottley, M. A., Captain Arthur Child, 8th Regiment M. N. I., third son of the late Francis Child, Esq., Clapham, to Lucy Caroline, youngest daughther of the late Lieut. Colonel John Ross, 15th Regiment M. N. I., and step daughter of the late Major General Lewis Wentworth Watson, of the Madras Army.

DEATH—
At Coonoor, on the 1st August, Fanny the beloved wife of the Revd. Richard Collins, of Cottoyam Travancore.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS—
At Etah, on the 6th instant, the wife of Edmund Thornhill, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.
At Dhurmsalah, Punjaub, on the 6th instant, the wife of Lieut. Colonel William Templer Hughes, Commandant, 1st Punjaub Cavalry, of a son.
At Rewah, on the 1st instant, the wife of C. R. Coles, Esq., Officiating Political Agent, of twin sons.
At Deyrah Dhoon, on the 7th of August, the wife of G. H. Wilcox, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH—
At Morar, Gwalior, on Wednesday, the 6th instant, Mary Collingwood, infant daughter of the Rev. D. Bellamy, Chaplain, aged 8 months.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer, "BENARES," will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August, at 2 o'clock P.M. An After Packet will be kept open on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 3 o'clock P.M. No Registered Letters will be received for the After-Packet.

POSTAGE.

Weight under		*Viâ Marseilles.*	*Viâ Southampton.*
¼ ounce	......	Rs. 0 6 0	......
½ "	......	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
¾ "	......	" 0 14 0	......
1 "	......	" 1 0 0	0 8 0
2 "	......	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's steamer "EMEU," will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th August, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th Aug.

Letters, &c. for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat.

DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ

To SUEZ AND ENGLAND		TO GALLE
August	27th.	August 29th
September	12th, 27th.	September............14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	October 14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November. 14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December 14th, 29th

CALENDAR—AUGUST 1862.

Last Quarter ......Sunday 17d. 2h. 38.7m. P.M.
New Moon.........Monday 25d. 2h. 31.5m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour* Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	19		5 43	6 24	5 26	6 5	Date 16th Aug. Time—9h. 0m. 10s.
Wed.	20		5 43	6 23	6 47	7 28	
Thur.	21	St. Bernard.	5 44	6 22	8 9	8 47	
Fri.	22		5 44	6 22	9 10	9 29	
Sat.	23		5 44	6 21	9 46	10 10	
Sun.	24	St. Bartholomew.—10th Sunday after T.	5 44	6 20	10 32	10 51	
Mon.	25		5 45	6 19	11 9	11 26	

* Several complaints having been made of the incorrectness of the Tide Tables, it is hoped that they will now be found more correct. The calculations are for Bombay Harbour.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Tuesday 19th.—Loss of the *Royal George*, 1782.—Trial of Queen Caroline commenced, 1820.
Wednesday 20th.—Izaak Walton born, 1593.—Great Hurricane in Jamaica, 1722.—The Indian Army Amalgamation, 1860.
Thursday 21st.—Surrinam taken, 1798.—Battle of Vimiera, 1808.—The Taku Forts (China) captured, 1860.
Friday 22nd.—Treaty of Peace with China, 1842.—Serious *emeute* in the Mundlaisir Jail, 1859.
Saturday 23rd.—Pompeii and Hurculaneum destroyed, A. D. 79.—American War declared, 1775.—The French landed at Killala Bay in Ireland, 1798.
Sunday 24th.—Indore taken, 1804.—Surrender of Washington, 1814.
Monday 25th.—Capture of Fort Cornelis, 1811.—Congress of Verona, 1822.—Herschel died, 1822.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 11TH TO THE 17TH AUGUST (inclusive) 1862.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected. 10 A. M.	4 P. M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A. M.	1 P. M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A. M.	1 P. M.	Electrometer (Vol. No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
Aug. 11	29.653	29.566	80.0	87.0	78.0	81.[illegible]	None.	0.34
" 12	29.627	29.523	78.0	83.8	77.0	79.0	+ 3	3.25
" 13	29.595	29.531	78.7	84.0	77.0	79.0	+ 1	0.01
" 14	29.680	29.618	79.5	79.2	78.0	78.0	None.	1.36
" 15	29.728	29.647	79.2	86.4	78.0	81.0	"	0.35
" 16	29.708	29.624	79.5	83.0	77.5	79.0	"	0.85
" 17			Sunday.					0.33

Aug. 11th.—Partially clouded with nimbi and cirro-cumuli; light rain.
" 12th.—Overcast; smart showers of rain.
" 13th.—Overcast; slight rain and lunar-halo.
" 14th.—Overcast; smart showers of rain.
" 15th.—Densely clouded with nimbi; cirro-cumuli and cirri; light rain now and then.
" 16th.—Overcast; light rain at times.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Aug 1	KURRACHEE	Aug 5
AGRA	Aug 11	LAHORE	Aug 9
ALLAHABAD	July 30	LONDON	July 18
AUSTRALIA	June 25	MAURITIUS	July 9
ALEXANDRIA	July 22	MADRAS	Aug 12
BANGALORE	Aug 12	MALTA	July 21
COCHIN	Aug 2	MEERUT	Aug 9
CALCUTTA	Aug 8	OUDH	Aug 9
CAPE	July 9	PUNJAUB	Aug 9
CEYLON	Aug 1	PENANG	July 23
DELHI	Aug 12	RANGOON	July 23
FRANCE	July 20	SUEZ	July 27
HONGKONG	July 12	SINGAPORE	July 21

THE Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1862.

WITH the views expressed in a calm, well-reasoned, and well-written article on the Civilian element in the High Courts, which appeared in our cotemporary, the *Times of India's* issue of the 16th instant, we entirely agree. The four Judges of the High Court, who have made their declarations of office, are now daily sitting for the purpose of framing the Rules for the Court and arranging for the conduct of its business. We regret that the Civilian Judges should have been numerically so weak just at this important moment. The Chief Justice's training, however, will not lead him to push principles to their extreme results under circumstances in which prudence and large-mindedness would certainly admit modifications on grounds of expediency and general utility. He will be on his guard against being autocratical with respect to matters connected with the late Sudder's duties as well as with those relating to the Supreme Court portion. We have always maintained that civilianism contains within itself elements as necessary for the good judicial administration of this country generally, as any qualifications which the trained lawyer can contribute to the work, as highly as we estimate the latter; and we are more and more impressed with the value of a combination of the two sets of elements, provided only that the one set be not altogether submerged under the other. It will be difficult for the trained lawyer to take into consideration the multifarious exceptional circumstances by which we are surrounded in this country; of the great importance of which, in connection with any system of general administration of the country, increased acquaintance with the people and their institutions only gives us a deeper conviction. We cannot help but feel that, in a land like this, it would be as great an error to ignore or misapprehend these as to sin never so grossly against legal forms, practice or even principles. We wish to be clearly understood on this point. A law court, in which the laws of the land are interpreted and applied, obviously requires trained lawyers for the right performance of its judicial duties. A living common law, like that which is everywhere administered under a British Government, has an inseparable connection with the customs of the people who live under it, and requires a thorough knowledge of these customs for its just and equitable administration. Therefore, it is, that we have expressed ourselves as above on the great importance of a full and able Civilian element in our High Courts. We very cordially endorse the concluding paragraph of our cotemporary's article to which we have referred:—

"We have for long dwelt, from time to time, on the necessity of putting the very ablest men of the Civil Service on the bench of the High Courts. The reasons we have often urged, lose none of their cogency as the lapse of time brings us more nearly face to face with the contingencies on which they were originally based. It is satisfactory to see that in Calcutta these contingences, and the necessity of a superior personnel, have not been overlooked. A sagacious impartiality seems to have presided over the late appointments to the High Court of Bengal, which we fervently hope may be emulated in Madras and Bombay. Our own High Court has entered on its career with a predominance of the barrister element and a deficiency of civilians which must seriously hamper its efficiency for the regulation of the subordinate Mofussil Courts, and for the trial of appeals. Mr. Newton, the ablest man, with perhaps a single exception, who has sat in the Sudder Court for many years, has unfortunately been deprived by the late changes of a seat which could not be filled more worthily. We trust that his exclusion may prove but a temporary one, and that, as the successor of Mr. Frere, he will resume the duties which for the last couple of years he has performed so well. Thus manned, and strengthened by the presence of Mr. Erskine, on his expected return from Calcutta, our High Court will contain the very best men the Civil Service could supply—not better, however, than are needed, for the work is heavy, and the interests at stake momentous."

Mr. Erskine has been telegraphed for, and it seems not altogether unlikely that he may join the Court. There is, however, room for considerable doubt on the subject. At all events, the Hon'ble Mr. Frere, as a matter of course, resigns, and a vacancy is thus caused. We have no doubt whatever that Government have Mr. Newton in view for the vacant appointment. Our reason for believing this, and it appears to us a sufficient reason, is the same which leads our cotemporary to "trust that, as the successor of Mr. Frere, he will resume the duties which for the last couple of years he has performed so well." That reason is, that "Mr. Newton is the ablest man, with perhaps a single exception, who has sat in the Sudder Court for many years;" and that the seat vacated by Mr. Frere, "could not be filled more worthily." Government know well the peculiar abilities of Mr. Newton, and the heavy work and momentous interests at stake in the High Court; and the fact that Government possess this knowledge is quite sufficient to warrant the belief entertained by all that the Governor in Council has Mr. Newton in view for immediate appointment to the Court.

A BILL to promote the Construction of Lines of Communication as Feeders to Railways, High Roads, Navigable Rivers and Canals was a few months ago introduced into the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. As the Bombay Government were of opinion that a similar Bill might with advantage be brought into its Legislative Council, they referred the Bill for the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce and the Revenue Commissioners Northern and Southern Divisions as the parties best qualified to afford advice on the subject, and to submit suggestions as to the expediency of introducing the Bill into the local Council. The Chamber of Commerce expressed their opinion that "the Bill appeared to them simple, and admirably adapted to promote the object in view." The Revenue Commissioners also approved of the Bill, but suggested a few modifications in the proposed enactment. A Bill founded on the Bengal one is accordingly to be introduced during the present Sessions of the Council of the Governor of Bombay assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The objects of the proposed enactment are to make adequate provision for the construction by Companies and private individuals of lines of communication to serve as feeders to railways, high roads, navigable rivers and Canals and to enable them to take land required for the same as well as to provide for the due regulation of such lines of communication when constructed. The Bill is very comprehensive and will prove very useful when passed into law. The powers which it is proposed to invest in the Government in connection with the control and management of the several matters provided for in the Bill are very considerable and doubtless will be exercised by them with the view of giving full effect to the objects to be accomplished, and will not we trust tend to hinder any proprietor of any of the works mentioned in the Bill from undertaking them. It is considered necessary no doubt to invest these powers in the Government who will exercise them for the good of the public.

We shall now enter into the details of the Bill which contains 22 Sections. It provides in the first place that any Company or individual who may be desirous of constructing at their own expense, through lands belonging to other persons a line of communication to serve as a feeder to a Railway, high road, navigable river, or canal may, by a written application to Government, request that the land required for the line may be taken as for a public purpose under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857; the application to contain a statement of the advantages to be derived from making the line of communication, the extent and general direction of it, the proposed place of approach to, or of junction with any of the works above mentioned, the terminus or place from which the proposed line is to proceed, the estimated cost of its construction, and the mode in which the promoters intend to provide the funds for constructing and working it. If the Government shall be satisfied as to the expediency of assisting the promoters in the construction of the proposed line, and as to their means of constructing and working and keeping it in efficient repair, it will furnish the promoters with a provisional certificate, authorizing them to enter upon the land for the purpose of surveying and taking levels, and it will be lawful for the promoters to survey the land required, to cut down trees and growing wood, and to indicate the intended line by recognizable land marks, but they will have no power to enter any house or enclosed premises or to cut down or injure any crops or otherwise to injure or destroy any property without the assent of the owner. The survey may, if the government so direct, be made by one of their officers, the expense of the survey being borne by the promoters of the line. On the completion of the survey, the promoters are to submit to Government drawings, maps and plans shewing the results of the survey and the detailed particulars of the works proposed to be undertaken, accompanied by estimates of the cost, and if Government be satisfied of the expediency of carrying out the works, and of the sufficiency of the means of the promoters, they are to appoint one or more Commissioners to report finally on the proposal, and on any objections or suggestions which might be made by parties having rights or interest in the land required, or being in any way affected by the proposed works. The Commissioners are in the first place to adopt every means to give due publicity to the intention of the promoters of the line, so that interested parties might have the opportunity to urge any objections which they may have to make. The Commissioners are to duly consider and decide on the objections made, and after inspecting the proposed line, and making such enquiries as may appear necessary, they must submit to Government a report on the whole subject. If the proposed line of communication be a feeder to a Public Railway, the Government are to furnish a copy of the application made by the promoters to the Railway Company, who are to have access to all surveys and plans and to all reports of the Commissioners, and will be at liberty to state any objections they may entertain to making the necessary sidings, wharves or godowns for the reception of the traffic to be brought to their Railway by the new line. If the new line be a branch railway or tramway and if it is proposed to be of the same guage as that of the public line of Railway and that it shall form a junction with it, the Railway Company may state any objections they may entertain to the plan or proposed mode of execution of the branch line, and may propose conditions for the subsequent working of the same, so that the communication with the main line may be effected with safety to the public, and without injury to the public Railway. On consideration of the whole project of the promoters, of the report of the Commissioners, and of any objections or proposals made by any person or Company, it shall be lawful for the Government to declare the undertaking to be a public work, and to direct that the land required for the same be taken under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857 which is to regulate all proceedings to be taken for the acquisition of the land. The promoters will be required to deposit or to give sufficient security to pay, when needed, such sums as might be awarded to persons and to Government for land so taken. Every line of communication will be available for the public, and if the line be a Railway or Tramroad, the owners or lessees will be bound to supply such means of locomotion as may be adequate to the public wants, and they will be empowered to levy fares sanctioned by Government, penalties being exacted for neglect to supply suitable means of transport, or for levying unauthorized tolls. At any time within four years from the commencement of a line of communication Government will be authorized to direct the promoters to construct along the line such culverts, bridges, tunnels, drains or other works as might be considered by Government to be necessary to give or continue to the public any roads or rights of way or the use of any water theretofore available; and to make due provision for the irrigation and drainage of the country, so as to prevent the same from being impeded or unnecessarily altered by the construction of the line of communication. If in [illegible] Railway Company shall not agree to effect a junction between their line of Railway and the branch line of Railway, proposed to be of the same guage as the main Railway and not running parallel to it, the Government on being satisfied that the junction may be made with safety to the public, and without injury to the main Railway or detriment to the traffic thereon, may direct the Public Railway Company to form the junction and to do all such acts as may be necessary for effecting the junction, the expense being defrayed by the promoters of the Branch Railway. The Government may appoint an Inspector to inspect any line of communication, and the means of transport used thereon for passengers and goods, and all reasonable facility for the inspection and all information reasonably required by him, will have to be afforded by the owners and lessees of the line. If it appears to Government upon the report of an Inspector that traffic cannot be carried on without danger to the public, or that rules adequate to the protection of the public have not been framed and put in force, they may order the discontinuance of all traffic on the line, and any person using any means of transport for the purpose of traffic after such order of discontinuance shall be liable to a penalty of Rs. 500 for every day during which the means of transport may be used. Whenever land shall be taken for the construction of any line of communication, the taking thereof shall not, unless compensation for the same shall have been expressly allowed in the award made in favor of the persons interested in the land, be held to include the right to any mines of coal, or other minerals lying under such land except only such parts of them as may be necessary to be dug or carried away or used in the construction of the works. If the owner or occupier of any mines of coal or of any other mineral lying immediately under any Railway, Tramway, Road or Canal or within forty yards therefrom shall work the same, it shall be competent to Government to require the person working the mine to work it so as not to endamage the Railway, Tramway, Road or Canal, and to construct the works necesssary to make them safe, provided that compensation be awarded to the party for any loss sustained by him from being compelled to abandon or alter his mode of working the mine and also for any necesary works constructed by him in order to prevent damage to the Railway, Tramway, Road or Canal.

Such are the principal provisions of the Bill to be shortly introduced into the local Legislative Council, and, as we remarked at the outset, it will prove very useful when passed into law. We have no doubt that the representatives of the mercantile community in the Council will give the Bill their best attention, and make such suggestions as may appear to them calculated to render the proposed enactment as efficient as possible.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

ALLEGED DISTURBANCES IN SHOLAPOOR.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

From the POLICE COMMISSIONER, S.D.
To the OFFICIATING UNDER-SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, BOMBAY.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 2141, dated 23rd June 1862, I have the honor to state that, on enquiry I have ascertained that during the last fifteen years there have been no breaches of the peace in Sholapoor owing to quarrels between Hindoos and Mussulmans, until the occurrence of the two to which your letter especially refers, one of which took place on the 1st of April last, and the other on the 4th ultimo.

2. Both of these disturbances arose from a dispute as to a piece of ground in the vicinity of a temple belonging to the salee's (weaver's) caste, and of a Musulman burying ground. Mr. Phillipps, the Acting Magistrate, reports that he has now adopted the course provided by Section 319 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and prohibited both of the contending parties from using the ground pending the decision of a Civil court.

3. I find that on the occasion of the last disturbance on the 4th June, the two superior Native Police Officers on the spot behaved with such a want of firmness and of ordinary judgment that it will probably be necessary to remove them. Owing primarily to their imbecility, recourse was had to military aid, which ought not to have been considered necessary.

4. I have received several long reports on the subject but shall not forward them, unless desired by Government to do so, as the above contains in brief the information required by your letter.

I have, &c.
W. HART, *Police Commissioner.*
Poona, 15th July 1862.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 18*th August* 6-50 A.M.
THE steamer *Colombo* anchored from Calcutta.

GALLE, 18*th August* 8-15 A.M.
THE steamer *Behar* anchored from Bombay.

GALLE, 18*th August* 1-4 P.M.
THE steamer *Orissa* sailed for Bombay.

GALLE, 18*th August* 7 P.M.
THE steamer *Bombay* sailed for Australia.

LOCAL.

THE American ship *Star*, which arrived here yesterday from Boston, brought a full cargo of Ice.

JUNIOR CIVILIANS.—We understand that orders have come out from the Home Government directing the Junior members of the Civil Service to attend a course of lectures at the Government Law Classes under Professors J. F. Hore and R. T. Reid, for the purpose of qualifying themselves for judicial posts to which they may be appointed. The young Civilians will join the Classes probably after the next October vacation.

THE GRATTANS.—It will be seen from an announcement that appears in our advertising columns, that Miss Emma Grattan will re-appear at the Bombay Theatre Royal on Saturday evening next. The entertainments set forth in the programe are such as have proved attractive, and Miss Grattan is to be supported by Mr. H. P. Grattan and a well selected band of amateurs.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the Society will, (weather permitting), be held in the Hall of the Elphinstone Institution, at ½ past 7 P.M.

There will be a ballot for the election of Messrs. Kanoba Ganpatrao, and Krishnaji Laxman Nulkar, who have been duly proposed and seconded as Members of the Society.

Mr. Hormasji Dadabhai will read a paper on the "Physiology of the Human Brain." Part I.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M., 18*th August* 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. cloudy Ther. 74.
BULSAR.—S. E. calm partial cloudy.
CANNANORE.—N. E. rainy.
GOA.—W. S. W. light, densely cloudy.
KOLAPORE.—S. W. strong fair.
MADRAS.—S. W. cloudy. Ther. 85.
PAUMBEN.—cloudy with prospects of rain. Ther. 84.
SURAT.—W. S. W. rainy.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Total previously registered	42	53	42	42	41	93
Aug. 10th	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 11th	3	90	2	80	0	34
" 12th	0	78	0	33	3	25
" 13th	0	31	0	22	0	1
" 14th	1	11	1	14	1	36
" 15th	0	39	0	46	0	35
" 16th	0	22	0	34	0	35
For the Week	6	71	5	29	5	66
Total fall	49	24	48	71	47	59

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

OPEN 438 MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 10th August 1862.

COACHING.
Number of Passengers, 4[illegible],738.
Amount .... Rs. 21,441 15 1
MERCHANDIZE.
Amount .... " 25,303 12 1
Total... Rs. 46,745 11 2

Corresponding Week last year. Open 350½ Miles.

COACHING.
Number of Passengers, 34,827.
Amount .... Rs. 17,618 1 6
MERCHANDIZE.
Amount .... " 13,821 2 5
Total... Rs. 31,439 3 11

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 132½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 3rd Aug., 1862

COACHING.
Number of Passengers, 11,807.
Amount .... Rs. 6,255 14 8
MERCHANDIZE.
Amount .... " 3,554 9 6
Total... Rs. 9,810 8 2

Corresponding Week last year, Open 109½ Miles.

COACHING.
Number of Passengers, 12,252.
Amount .... Rs. 3,811 0 5
MERCHANDIZE.
Amount .... " 1,760 8 2
Total... Rs. 5,571 8 7

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 16th August 1862.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	"	1,28,01,245
Other Deposits	"	1,29,29,831
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	"	17,50,777
Rest	"	2,79,867
Rupees...	"	3,24,86,720

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities ...		Rs.	46,52,930
Credit on Accounts do. do. ...		"	11,01,370
Bills discounted		"	44,08,686
Dead Stock		"	7,84,512
Balances with Branches and Agents ...		"	36,59,630
Govt. Reserve.—			
Cash	Rs. 66,54,875		
Securities	" 16,46,370		
		"	83,01,245
Cash and Currency Notes		"	95,78,347
Rupees...			3,24,86,720

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—MONDAY, 18TH AUG.
(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

TORTURING A HORSE.—Ardaseer Dosabhoy, hack buggy-driver, was convicted on the charge of torturing his horse. The evidence shewed that the poor animal had sores on its withers and was otherwise in bad condition.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty, and fined him three rupees.

A DRUNKEN BUGGYWALLAH.—Rannoo Ballajee was charged with causing an obstruction in the public road with his buggy, and also with being drunk.

The evidence against the prisoner went to shew that he was obstructing the public road on Saturday last with his buggy, being at the same time drunk, and asleep in the same.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty, and fined him three rupees, and at the same time cautioned him not to be found in that state again with his buggy in the public streets.

ABSENT FROM THEIR SHIP WITHOUT LEAVE.—Tittoo Hassan Khan, Shaik Imam Peersall, and Wuzeer Ali, lascars of the British Steam Ship *Benares*, were charged with being absent from the above ship without leave.

This case has been twice before the Bench, and from the evidence adduced, it appears that the first two prisoners left the ship on the 8th instant and the other one on the 9th. They had leave until the following morning but did not return until they were apprehended on a warrant. The prisoners said that they were sick, but the second officer informed His Worship that their absence had been duly entered in the official log; and if they had been sick they would have been attended by the medical officer of the ship.

The prisoners all said that they were sick, and that they had witnesses to prove their assertions.

A witness was produced, but he failed to substantiate the statement of either of the prisoners.

His Worship found them all guilty, and said that the plea of sickness was only a frivolous excuse. He sentenced them to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for four weeks, with hard labour, and if the ship sailed before that time they would be sent on board.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

Report of the Select Committee appointed to re-consider and report on a Bill to amend Section 45, Clause I. of Regulation XIII. of 1827, and the amendment of the Honorable Mr. Inverarity :—

The Select Committee having considered the further Report of the Select Committee, and the Honorable Mr. Inverarity's amendment, recommend that the Bill to amend Section 45, Clause I. of Regulation XIII. of 1827 stand as follows :—

A Bill to amend Section 45, Clause I. of Regulation XIII. of 1827.

Preamble.—Whereas it is provided amongst other things by Section 45, of Regulation XIII. of 1827, that Prisoners sentenced to hard labour, transportation, or death, shall be secured with fetters : and whereas it is expedient to modify the said Regulation; It is enacted as follows :—

I. *Prisoners sentenced to hard labour may be secured with fetters at discretion of Sessions Judge or other Officer in charge, but only when necessary for maintenance of discipline.*—Prisoners sentenced to hard labour, rigorous imprisonment, transportation, penal servitude, or death, shall, at the discretion of the Sessions Judge or other Officer in charge of the Jail be secured with fetters, handcuffs, or stocks, it being understood that such means of restraint are to be imposed as a necessity only for the maintenance of discipline and security against the escape of Prisoners, and not as a part of the punishment. The same means of restraint may, when it is necessary, be applied to other Prisoners.

II. *British-born subjects sentenced to hard labour, rigorous imprisonment, penal servitude, or death, not to be secured with fetters.*—Provided always that British-born subjects sentenced to hard labour, rigorous imprisonment, penal servitude, or death, shall not be secured with fetters, excepting when it may be urgently necessary so to secure them for the discipline of the Jail or the prevention of violent or dangerous behaviour.

W. R. Mansfield.
J. D. Inverarity.
A. D. Robertson.
M. H. Scott.
Juggonnath Sunkersett.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
L. H. Bayley,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Poona, 15th August 1862.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Monday, 18th August 1862.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Matthew Sausse, Chief Commissioner.)

In Re Gopalrow Eshwant.

The petitioner had been adjudged an insolvent more than a year ago. An order *nisi* had been granted on the last Court day to shew cause why the two bales of piece goods, mortgaged by the insolvent to the applicant Goculrow Venkatesh and now in possession of the Official Assignee, should not be given up to the mortgagee.

Mr. Scoble, on behalf of the mortgagee, this day moved for the order to be made absolute.

Dr. Reid, on behalf of the creditors, opposed the application, stating that on the face of the affidavit there were no grounds shewn upon which the Hon'ble Commissioner could interfere with the custody of the bales in possession of the Official Assignee. As Commissioner, His Lordship could not try the title to the bales. If the alleged mortgagee had any title he was at liberty to bring an action in a court of law. The learned counsel read the affidavit of the principal opposing creditor, Jeyram Heerjee, showing cause against the application, and stating that he caused the bales to be seized by the police which were afterwards taken to Mr. Forjett, that the insolvent's Moonim informed Mr. Forjett that the bales were insolvent's property and not mortgaged to any person. The admission of the insolvent's Moonim before Mr. Forjett answered the allegations in the insolvent's affidavit. Dr. Reid objected to the mortgage bond produced in Court, for not being stamped, and not having been set forth in the affidavit.

Mr. Scoble said, the mortgage bond was produced with the affidavit. The mortgage was in the nature of adjusted, accounts taken from the books of the applicant, and signed by the Moonim of the insolvent. The goods by some means or other came into the possession of the police and thence into that of the Official Assignee. The learned counsel contended that there was no successful impeachment of the mortgage, nor was there evidence before the Court to do away with the effect of this mortgage.

The Hon'ble Commissioner said, that as it appeared that the mortgage was not stamped, he could not receive it in evidence under the Stamp Act.

Mr. Scoble said, that the applicant was willing to have the mortgage bond stamped and to pay the penalty.

Dr. Reid remarked that as this was the first time the opposing creditors had notice of the existence of the mortgage, no copy having been annexed to the affidavit, he was entitled to enquire into the validity of the mortgage, for which purpose he asked for a postponement.

The Hon'ble Commissioner said, he would allow the applicant to pay the penalty under the stamp Act, to the clerk of the Court, and order the case to stand over until next Court day to enable the counsel of the opposing creditors to enquire into the validity of the mortgage.—*Adjourned* until *next Court day.*

In re Luxmon Sadasew.

Mr. Scoble supported.

Dr. Reid for an opposing creditor.

This insolvent was opposed on the ground that he had concealed his property and that he had not lodged his books in Court. Evidence was brought forward in support of the alleged ground of opposition by the learned counsel for the opposing creditor.

Mr. Scoble on behalf of the insolvent called several witnesses whose testimony to some extent rebutted the evidence of the witnesses for the opposing creditor. Evidence was also adduced to account for some furniture that had been at one time in the insolvent's possession and likewise in explanation of the way in which certain premises had been supposed to have been furnished in his name, but of which he was not the owner. It was also shewn that no accounts had been kept by the insolvent. One of the witnesses said that attempts had been made to induce him to give false evidence against the insolvent, and he had been promised that if he did so, he would be put in the way of making Rs. 20,000 in one day, through exclusive information that was to be communicated to him by some one in the Electric Telegraph Department. He, however, declined to have any thing to do with the transaction as he was aware that a person had been recently convicted and sentenced to an imprisonment of four years for so doing.

The Honorable Commissioner said, that the insolvent was opposed on several grounds, but all those grounds had partially failed. He was charged with having concealed property to the amount of Rs. 2,200 and likewise with the suppression of his books. The principal witness, on a previous examination, had undertaken to swear that the property did not belong to the mother of the insolvent, as was alleged by him : that witness had sworn very deliberately that the property in question belonged to the insolvent, and one ground of opposition rested on the evidence of this witness. It, however, must be borne in mind, that this witness had absented himself from court on the present occasion. He the (Honorable Commissioner) had no doubt that this witness was well aware that the property did not belong to the insolvent, and doubtless his object was to prevent the insolvent from obtaining his discharge. The next ground of opposition was, that the insolvent had not produced his books in court, but the evidence was very conflicting. Several Marwarrees had sworn that they had seen these books, while on the other hand the insolvent and his witnesses stated that no books had been kept, only memorandums and slips of paper. The grounds of opposition had not been sustained, and therefore the insolvent was entitled to his discharge.

Discharged.

In Re Mahomed Oosman.

Dr. Reid supported the insolvent.

Mr. Barton appeared to oppose on behalf of a creditor.

Mr. Barton said, that he appeared on the part of a creditor who was put down in the schedule for Rs. 1,601. There were three grounds of opposition : first, that he had entered in his schedule several persons who were not creditors at all, and who could be produced to prove such to be the case.

The Honorable Commissioner observed that he did not see the advantage that could result to the insolvent from his entering those persons in his schedule, the more especially when it was remembered that the assets were *nil*.

Mr. Barton continued, and stigmatised the conduct of the insolvent as reckless, he having sown broadcast promissory notes for which he had little or no consideration, and at a time when he was a pauper, and had contracted debts without any probability of his being able to pay them.

The Hon'ble Commissioner said that the Marwarrees had, according to the showing of the insolvent, got from him a number of notes without any amount or date on them.

Mr. Barton continued, the insolvent had given no account of his property. The will of his father showed that the insolvent had received jewellery to the value of Rs. 10,000 on his marriage with his wife and of which he had given no account.

The Hon'ble Commissioner enquired whether it was the custom for Mahomedan women to give up jewellery so received.

Dr. Reid said, that it was contrary to Mahomedan law for them to do so.

The insolvent was then examined by Mr. Barton. He stated that he was 18 years of age and had been married six years. He did not know in whose possession the jewellery was now, that had been given to his wife by his father. His father had turned him out of house for misconduct; and it was true that he had managed to get into debt to the amount of upwards of Rs. 20,000 in less than three years. The insolvent said that he had unfortunately fallen into bad company, and had been instigated to take sums of money from his father's house, which had been appropriated by other lads. At that time he was too young to know what he was doing, he admitted that he took at different times Rs. 10,000 out of his mother's box.

Dr. Reid here objected to such questions being put to the insolvent as they were likely to criminate him.

Mr. Barton contended that he had a right to put the questions.

The Honorable Commissioner said that the question could be put if it was relevant.

Insolvent continued, he did not enter the account in the schedule because he did not know how much it was, and did not expect that his father would have mentioned it. He was not living with his wife; and had no means to support himself; he was supplied with food by his relatives and had no means of supporting himself since the death of his father. He had received about Rs. 1,400 or Rs. 1,500 and had no means of paying it. He was not of age when he contracted the debts.

Mr. Barton called a witness, when Dr. Reid objected to the witness being called after the examination of the insolvent.

The Hon. Commissioner said, the rule of the Court was that the witnesses must be called before the insolvent was examined.

The witness was therefore not called.

The Honorable Commissioner said, that the insolvent was opposed on the ground of recklessness, on account of his having contracted debts to the amount of upwards of Rs. 20,000 in three years. It appeared that he had only received Rs. 140 out of the claim put in by the opposing creditor for Rs. 1,600. If the insolvent had been proved to have concealed property the Court would punish him with the greatest severity. But it seemed that when he was turned out of his father's house he had got into the hands of Marwarrees, who had advanced him small sums on the consideration of his passing to them notes for larger amounts. Therefore, he thought, that he ought to give the insolvent his discharge, in the hope that it would act as a caution to him for the future, and as a warning to his creditors not to lend money to reckless boys like the insolvent.—*Discharged.*

In Re Narryan Raghoba.

Mr. Connon supported the insolvent.

Mr. Scoble opposed on the part of a debtor who had been entered as such on the insolvent's schedule in the amount of Rs. 7,740. He was instructed that that entry was false altogether, and instead of his client being entered as a debtor, he should have been entered as a creditor for Rs. 150.

Mr. Gonnon in support of the insolvent said, that the present was the fourth time that the insolvent had been before the Court. On the last occasion his learned friend, Mr. Scoble, appeared for another party. He (Mr. Connon) submitted that as the insolvent had been before the Court so often, the examiner had had ample opportunities of knowing the circumstances of the insolvent.

The Honorable Commissioner said, that the insolvent alleged that the client of Mr. Scoble was a debtor to the estate, while on the other hand it was stated that he was a creditor : it would be for the Official Assignee to examine into the accounts, and if on so doing he thought that the party was a debtor he would proceed against him, and if not, then he would act otherwise.

Mr. Scoble asked the Court to order the accounts to be investigated by the Official Assignee and the discharge of the insolvent adjourned; he had no right to come into Court to settle the private affairs of his family.

Mr. Connon observed, that few persons came into Court on public grounds only. If it was proved that the insolvent had funds to meet the demands upon him, why it would be so much the better.

The Honorable Commissioner said, that he did not think that he ought to refuse the insolvent his discharge. There was a party who was said to be a debtor to a large amount who declared that he was not a debtor, but a creditor for a small amount. If that alleged debt turned out to be a *bona fide* one it would be so much the better for the creditors. It was said that the insolvent was harassed with debts, and it might turn out that the creditor who had succeeded in obtaining a *locus standi*, may turn out to have been the cause of reducing the insolvent to his present position. Therefore he would order the insolvent to pay Rs. 10 per month out of his salary, and to be discharged.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

Raneegunge *August 6th.*

The usual serenity of this station was disturbed out of "the even tenor of its ways" at the inconvenient hour of 1-45. A.M. this morning, by the explosion of the powder magazine containing many thousands of pounds of powder, live shells and the like dangerous customers. It was 'call havoc and let slip the dogs of war" with a vengeance. Words can give you but a faint, very faint, description of the dire confusion into which our charming little cantonment was thrown when the really terrific explosion took place. I was sleeping in the verandah about two hundred yards from the magazine where it occurred. After the first shock to the system had passed away, and we had removed the debris of rubbish from our eyes and bodies, every one said we were struck by lightning; and the continual pop, pop of Enfield cartridges suggested in addition an up-rising of the natives and all its accompanying horrors to the minds of some; but at last the whole truth flashed on them. The magazine had been struck by lightning and some stray ammunition was still going off.

Were I to give you but one-tenth part of the most miraculous escapes every one seems to have had, a ream of foolscap would be about the mark of it. Strong men and strong-minded females were removed bodily from their beds (about 150 yards from the magazine) and deposited with violence on their backs at the other end of the room. One British soldier was removed some twenty yards off into a skittle alley and there slept till morning—nothing on *his* mind I should think. Live shells were embedded under the very steps of the Barrack room; but hold—enough! The scene of devastation that was presented to the eye this morning must have been seen to be appreciated. No one was hurt, though all were frightened; and the amount of repairs for the P. W. D. is extensive, for many of the ranges of barracks are rent from the top to bottom.

Why was a magazine built with no lightning conductor? Echo (with every one else,) replies—Why?—*Englishman, August 8.*

BENGAL.

We hear that there is an interesting kettle of embarrassments brewing for the Lieutenant Governor at Sylhet. The natives have applied for the removal of the Joint Magistrate; the Judge has suspended the Sudder Ameen; and the Sudder Ameen threatens to squash the Judge! We hope Mr. Beadon will see his way through these clouds and render justice where justice is due. We believe that Judge, Sudder Ameen and Joint are all related to each other,—though not quite a "happy family."—*Englishman, Aug. 7.*

A soldier of the European regiment now stationed at Shahjehanpore, passing through the bazar saw a Mussulman coffee shop man savagely beating a little boy, and the instinct of the Briton prompting him to interfere in favour of the weak against the strong, he rescued the boy from the illusage of the fellow who turned upon him and deliberately spat in his face. The British soldier was, naturally, enough on the point of knocking the ruffian down; when a corporal near interfered and prevented his striking him, reminding him that he might kill him should he do so. Upon this the soldier and the corporal went and reported what had occurred to the officer in charge of the regimental bazar, who, though inclined to have the offender flogged at once, brought the case before the Commanding Officer of the regiment, who intimated to the soldier that he ought to have inflicted summary punishment on the spot. "But, Sir," said the self-restrained soldier, "I might have killed him; and then I would be hanged." From the Commanding Officer the case went before the Cantonment Magistrate, who sentenced the Mussulman offender to twelve months' imprisonment, and he was committed to jail to undergo his sentence, with which, however, the Civil Judge, the Honourable Mr. Drummond, interfered, commuting it to six weeks: and the man is, about this time, set at large. Now, we would ask, what kind of rule is this; and how can any rational person expect that the superior race will ever submit to such insult without taking the law into their own hands, when they see the law of the Courts relentlessly revengeful towards such as John Rudd when they err, and partial to natives who subject them to the most outrageous and repulsive aggressions? The insult in this case is the grossest that social laws can contemplate, and one, subjected to which, few men in the world could control themselves. Spat upon by the Mussulman, the British soldier controls his anger, wipes his face, and goes away to seek redress at the hands of the law, to find that when something like an adequate punishment is decreed, the highest functionary and representative of that law steps in, abridges its duration, and commutes its sentence.—*Id.*

Military Scandals.—An officer in high command, a member of one of the many Committees now sitting, forgetful of the privileged character of a private conversation, is likely to bring one of the most estimable officers in the Bengal army into trouble. We trust the Commander-in-Chief will shew his magnanimity, his sense of fairness and his contempt for meanness by refusing to be influenced by the officer's report to him of remarks made at a Club table, though they are not flattering to himself. The case is similar to that which resulted from the 4th Dragoon Guards Court Martial in England. Lieutenant Rintoul dropped some loose expressions after dinner in another officer's room, and the conversation was reported to the Duke of Cambridge but he declined to take action on information obtained in so disreputable a manner.

We have ascertained the truth of the recent disgraceful occurrences at Dinapore and are glad to be spared the necessity of exposing the guilty party, by his resignation of office.—*Friend of India, Aug. 7.*

MADRAS.

We regret to announce the death at Mangalore on the night of the 31st ultimo of Assistant Surgeon J. A. Bean, M. D., 8th Regiment N. I.—*Times, Aug. 11.*

A heavy squall of wind and rain passed over the Presidency yesterday afternoon, lasting more than two hours. Drizzling rain continued to fall until evening.—*Athenæum and Statesman, Aug. 12.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We are sorry to learn that the 19th Regiment N. I., are compelled to move into camp immediately, a second case of cholera having occurred. The locality of the camp has been judiciously chosen, so that we hope to that the disease has been arrested.—*Delhi Gazette, Aug. 12.*

PUNJAUB.

It is stated, with much appearance of truth, that on Major General Sir Sydney Cotton's resignation of the command of the Peshawur Division, the next senior Officer will command it temporarily until the Punjab Irregular Force is transferred to the control of the Commander-in-Chief, when it will become an integral portion of the Punjab Division, and the whole be commanded by Brigadier General Neville Chamberlain.—*Lahore Chronicle, Aug. 9.*

ORISSA.

The special agency which has hitherto been maintained in the hill districts of Orissa for the suppression of Meriah sacrifices and female infanticide has been abolished, and its duties thrown on the Police of the district. By this measure an immediate saving has been effected af about 65,000 rupees; but it is probable that this sum may be reduced to about 40,000 rupees by the necessity of employing an additional superintendent and a reserve company to enable the police efficiently to discharge the additional duties. The latter measure is a necessity, and should be immediately carried into effect. The large establishment hitherto maintained for the especial purpose has not succeeded in entirely preventing Meriah sacrifices even on shore, and we shewed a few days ago that, on board the country ships plying in the neighbourhood of the districts where the practice prevails, they were rather the rule than the exception. The police cannot efficiently carry out this additional duty unless its strength is largely increased, as every stratagem will, of course, be resorted to on the part of intending sacrificers to elude its vigilance. If sufficiently increased, the duties which have hitherto been performed by men employed specially for the purpose can no doubt be performed equally well by the police—in some respects, perhaps, better, as they have more extensive sources of information; but we repeat that the evil is not yet so far checked that we can afford to relax in our efforts to crush it.—*Englishman, Aug. 8.*

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

Hyderabad needs as the Viceroy's Agent the best officer in India, a man who to high Christian principles adds undaunted courage, military experience, and an intimate knowledge of civil administration, while the whole is tempered with tact. In spite of Sir C. Wood and the amalgamation of the armies, there are still some such men left in India. Of them Sir Herbert Edwardes is *facile princeps*. The man who took Mooltan, and saved Peshawur in 1857, will surely not refuse the onerous duties of the Hyderabad Residency.—*Friend of India, Aug. 7.*

RANGOON.

The Criminal sessions for the District of Rangoon will shortly be held for the trial of the rebels, implicated in the "*Menloung*" rising near the old city of Pegu last April. There are thirty-three criminals concerned in this silly movement, of setting up a mock king. As these unfortunate men have been awaiting their trial for some time, the history of the transaction must be very nearly forgotten, except in the locality where it occurred. At the moment the effervescing was in progress and the incidents all fresh in the recollection of the people, a little stern severity exercised, toward some of the ringleaders, would have been of immense service in promoting the ends of justice, and in securing the future peace of the country. But the period has past for such severity. The weather is now unfavorable for the infliction of any summary punishment on the spot, and the affray was scarcely as bad as the Twantay disturbance of 1857, in which the principle man escaped with transportation. Though capital punishment is richly due to some of these misguided men, the time which has unavoidably elapsed, in bringing the prisoners to trial, and the present peaceable state of the district will probably operate in justifying under the circumstances a course of mercy, rather than one of severity. "Menloung" efforts must certainly be henceforth at a discount in British-Burmah. The instigators and abettors in these proceedings have hardly ever escaped or got off scot free. The "Menloung" captured and hanged in the Toungoo district by Captain Lloyd was a great triumph of civilization over barbarism. It will be remembered there for years to come. If the next mock king who is now free, is admonished, that so sure as he creates any disturbances in these districts, he will promptly suffer the extreme penalty of the law, it may be many a year before any Burman or Karen will have the hardihood to attempt to put on that tinsel, whose mockery alone will be out the prelude to a capital sentence being passed, and its speedy execution for the suppression of revolt. The ends of justice will perhaps be thus best attained and the majesty of the law vindicated and upheld.—*Times, July 23.*

We received last night papers from Rangoon up to the 30th July, and from Moulmein up to the 26th. There is, however, nothing of interest to note, except perhaps that the weather has been unusually rough, and that several houses in the town of Rangoon and a portion of a church have been blown down. From the Moulmein papers we can gather literally nothing that would at all interest our readers.—*Englishman, August 6.*

BRITISH, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.

THE COTTON FAMINE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday, the following memorandum and resolutions were considered and adopted :—

"In the presence of the severe privation and distress under which the whole of the manufacturing district is now suffering, by reason, of the almost entire suspension of the import of the raw material of its industry from America, it appears to be the duty of this Board to give expression to their opinion upon the means that are open to the Government or people of this country of meeting the difficulty, having regard to what is consistent with sound principles of economy and of international law.

"Many suggestions, both public and private, have been made to this Board and to the manufacturing community, generally with the avowed object of procuring an additional supply of cotton. Some are addressed more especially to the merchants and manufacturers—some to the Government of the country; but all urge immediate and energetic action of some kind to meet the emergency. It is, however, desirable that any such interference, either with the regular course of trade or with private enterprise, should be well considered and founded upon sound principles, before it be permitted, as its adoption would only afford a temporary and precarious relief, at the expense of much present confusion and, possibly, of even greater suffering hereafter. The plans, indeed, differ widely in their character—those which are addressed to persons directly interested in the trade calling upon them to become, in some manner or other, partners in the business of producing or importing cotton; and those which are addressed to the Government advocating chiefly a less direct action, by the construction of public works. But some have gone beyond this line, and have proposed that Government should become the merchants and carriers of the raw cotton.

"With the exception, however, of those which recommend public works, such as means of irrigation, canals, roads, or railways, it may be stated generally that the plans are vaguely and indistinctly put forward, and appear to have been imperfectly considered by their projectors. Much stress is laid upon 'encouragement by the application of capital' and 'organization;' but the exact mode of applying the necessary capital, or of supplying such organization; is neither given in detail nor followed out to its legitimate conclusion. For instance there are schemes proposing to 'guarantee a remunerative price,' or undertaking to purchase all the cotton that can be grown in a particular country or district, in order to promote the growth of cotton. It can hardly be necessary to state that any such proposals are utterly at variance with true trading principles, and amount to a direct renunciation of the law of supply and demand; constituting an interference that would paralyze private enterprise, and creating instead a species of protection in its worst form, by giving a bounty from the public purse for the production of an inferior article. It is the firm conviction of this Board that no such interference could be successful in securing a permanent supply of cotton—if, indeed, it were possible to form any private association of contributors to carry on business at an avowed loss. It is certain that were such a course adopted, under the pressure of severe distress, it would be discontinued on the return to an ordinary state of trade, and the whole project would fall to the ground.

"Another plan contemplates the formation of an association for still more direct action, by an undertaking to cultivate the cotton plant in India, Australia, Africa, and elsewhere. And it may be here mentioned that several private merchants have already, with greater or less success, made trials in this direction, with the view of showing the possibility of producing cotton of the requisite quality and at a price which will command a market; but it is evident that any such efforts as these can only be made as experiments to induce private enterprise to embark freely in the trade, as it would be impossible to hope that any association, however successful, could produce a sufficient quantity of cotton to give material relief.

"This Board fully appreciates the advantages that may ultimately arise from the exertions and sacrifices of associations and individuals; but it relies confidently on the ordinary law of supply and demand as being applicable to this as it is to all other trades (in which no such extraordinary interference for providing the materials of industry has ever been adopted or even recommended), and cannot admit that the interruption, or even the total destruction of that which has hitherto been the chief source of supply, arising as it does from circumstances over which this country has no control, would form any valid argument in favour of a departure from the recognized principles of trade, which this country has deliberately and finally adopted.

"The proposals that have been made for the intervention of the Government, either directly out of the resources of this country, or indirectly through the action of the Indian Government, stand on somewhat different ground inasmuch as they recommend the execution of public works, roads, canals, &c., which cannot fail to be largely advantageous to the country in which they are executed, whether as a merely separate enterprise they prove remunerative or otherwise. And, moreover, works of this class are executed once for all, and do not depend for their success upon a continuous support for a series of years, without which any of the former plans at once collapse and fall to ruin. Still, further, they are proposals which cannot be carried into effect without the consent and aid of the Government of the country which is to be the scene of action, especially in the case of India (to which by common consent we turn as to the main source of supply) where the ownership of the land itself is in the hands of the Government. Nor should it be overlooked that works of this class do not entirely depend (as the former schemes do) for their success and remuneration upon the failure henceforward of the supply derived from America; so that they are comparatively free from the serious risk of loss which, as this Board believes, has hitherto mainly deterred private speculators from attempting to increase the production of cotton; the risk, namely, of failure by the competition of American cotton, the supply from that source being resumed through the restoration of peace and tranquillity in that country. Much, then, may, no doubt, be done with perfect safety by such means as those now indicated, and the directors of this Board have not ceased for many years past to urge upon the Home and Indian Governments the duty of undertaking this task by the concession of such rights and privileges as were needed to secure the co-operation of private, and especially of European, enterprise for the execution of the works required and for the cultivation of the soil of India. But they have never advocated nor do they now recommend, the intervention of the Government in any such manner as would be inconsistent with the ordinary and proper duties of Government—either undertaking to grow or purchase the cotton, much less that Government should insure a market, or "guarantee a remunerative price"—because they are fully convinced that the end proposed cannot be attained either through the action of Government or by that of a private association, in a manner that abandons all the sound principles by which trade is regulated.

"The conviction of the soundness of the opinions now expressed by which this Board has been and will continue to be guided is their reply to the charge that the manufacturers of this district have been wilfully blind to their own interests and to the public good, in hesitating to engage themselves either individually or collectively, in attempting to provide an adequate supply of cotton. They may and do constantly point out the means by which, as they believe, a constant and sure supply may be promoted, and may proclaim and make known their wants, but they decline altogether to admit the wisdom of the duty to enter into a new and extended business for the purpose of providing themselves with the raw material.

"In conclusion, the directors desire to express their opinion that the provision of the means of subsistence for the working classes of this district during the suspension of their employment is a question which calls for the early and serious consideration, not only of the employers of their labour and of the inhabitants generally, but of the Legislature and of the whole country, as it is unfortunately but too clear that, unless through the immediate termination of the civil war in America, and the restoration of the usual course of trade (of which no reasonable hope can be entertained), the present limited employment must be further and materially diminished.

"It is needless to add that this is a matter which concerns the whole nation, equally with, though not so directly as, the inhabitants of this district, as it would be vain to expect that a poor-rate could be levied on the property of each district to an amount capable of maintaining the vast number of persons who would then be cast upon it for bare maintenance, even if it were deemed desirable to adopt those means alone of relief to their distress. This is, however, rather a public question than one for a body with definite and limited duties, such as those of a Chamber of Commerce, and it should be considered apart from the purely commercial matter of an adequate and permanent supply of cotton.

"Resolutions.

"1. In the present suspension of importation of cotton from America, and with the prospect of a seriously diminished supply from thence for possibly years to come, this Board have thought it their duty to examine and report on the suggestion made to them with a view of securing an adequate and permanent supply; and resolve—

"2. That India affords the means of supplying the raw material in great abundance. the extent, climate soil, and population all being favourable, and the country being dependent upon the British Legislature.

"3. That any direct interference with the regular course of production and trade, either by the Government of this country or by any private association, by undertaking to purchase or giving a guarantee of a remunerative price for all the cotton that might be produced would be contrary to sound principles of trade, and being only temporary, and precarious in its nature, would not be likely to provide for the permanent success of its cultivation.

"4. That public aid can be given for this object by forwarding such public works as will facilitate the production and transport of cotton to the port of shipment, such as works of irrigation, roads, or railways, and by amending and perfecting the Laws of Contract and Land Tenure, and thus affording encouragement to private enterprise; while they respectfully call upon the capitalists of this district to contribute, by all the means in their power, to aid the Government in providing the necessary funds for such works as may, after full consideration, be adopted."—*Times, July 17.*

THE CAPE.

We finished our last summary of news for the English mail with the remark that if we did not soon have rain we should have disaster. We have the rain; and some of us think we are getting a little too much of a good thing. The farmers will be able to plough, but they are apprehensive about their cattle, which in this climate are, rarely sheltered, and cannot stand any long continued cold. A gale from the north-west has continued for some days, putting a stop to business, but with no particular disaster to the shipping in the bay. One terrible wreck has happened, but that seems to have arisen, as such things do, from misjudgment and a want of prudence. There seems a great want of correct information amongst mariners respecting Table Bay. Most of the vessels which come to grief are commanded by men who have never been here before and who miscalculate distances or mistake lights. There is little doubt, however, that our light-house system is far from perfect. The progress of breakwater and docks will materially improve this state of things. It is satisfactory to know that these extensive works are being pushed on with vigour, and will probably create quite a revolution in the port of Cape Town, not only by diminishing the dangers of the harbour, but by the vast facilities they will afford for expediting the loading and unloading of ships. Just within its shelter a patent slip is now on the point of completion, which will take up vessels of 2,000 tons burden. Man cannot subdue the elements, and the Cape of Storms will remain the Cape of Storms, but he can furnish beacons and create harbours of refuge, and this is being done. The light-houses, however, are very insufficient, and no amount of money will be ill spent that is employed in increasing their number and power. As we write the gale has not spent its strength, but the vessels in harbour ride well; and when the protecting breakwater is completed security will be certain. But it is in the entrance during darkness or bad weather that the danger lies. That is our weak point, and we shall have to spend a great deal of money before it can be said that art has done its duty sufficiently in guarding the approaches to a stern and rock-bound coast.—*Argus, June 18.*

Since our last summary two important returns have been published, showing the commerce of the colony to 31st March, and its finance to the same date. For the first quarter of this year the total imports were valued at £719,569, and the entries for consumption at £676,724. The declared value of the exports for the same period was £397,721. The entries for consumption show a continuous and steady rise so far as concerns the gross amount. Over the corresponding period of last year the increase is £23,242. Imported beer, which had considerably declined, is again in demand; but nearly all articles of luxury continue to grow less. We fear the inference is that there are more people but less wealth, for the clothing does not seem to increase with the number of persons to be clad. There was a remarkable increase in the quantity of wood imported. In the first quarter of 1861 we imported 166,791 cubic feet. In the corresponding period of this year the quantity entered for consumption was 601,379 cubic feet, and the market is glutted with that material. The exports do not present a flourishing appearance. There was a falling off in the first quarter of 1861, as compared with the same period of 1860, of £80,698 in value; and between the like periods of 1861 and 1862, there is a further falling off of £82,234. The principal portion of this is in wool, which has declined considerably; and wine now really stands at next to nothing. But it is gratifying to notice that nearly every other article of export shows a tendency to rise. Copper ore is nearly double; fish, fruit, flour, skins are all better than they were, which, we believe, indicates the commencement of an effort to favour varieties of produce and not to depend entirely on one or two staple articles. In Cape Town we have been grumbling about badness of trade, but our importations during the quarter have exceeded those of last year by £86,859, our entries for consumption are more by £10,443. Our exports were improved to the extent of £48,987. With Port Elizabeth the case is different. There the imports were £24,841 less and the consumption £15,092 less and the exports £131,212 less. Making due allowance for the extraordinary depression in wine and wool, and hoping that these will resume their natural place in our export list at no distant day, the indications of the commercial returns are not disheartening. It shows the strength of this country that it can go through so much trouble with so little financial derangement. The case is very different with the Mauritius and Natal. The wine disease now seems to be subdued. The drought appears to have broken, and with the next sunshine we may hope to enter on a new period of prosperity.

Next in importance to the indications of the commercial returns, we have just got the Government finance returns of the quarter ending 31st March. The total revenue of the colony for the year ending the 31st March, 1862, was £586,021, and the expenditure during the same period £553,264, leaving a *surplus* of £33,757. For the quarter ending 31st March last the revenue was £141,807, and the expenditure £128,239 showing a surplus to the credit of the quarter of £13,568. As compared with the preceding year, the revenue for the year ending 31st March was greater by £84,709, and the expenditure during the same period was less than the corresponding period by £24,385. So that the inference is that the ordinary revenue is advancing and the ordinary expenditure is getting less. Of course, all these figures have to be taken with a certain amount of reserve, but the main facts appear to be satisfactorily established as above stated.

The tough subjects which Parliament has to consider apart from those of finance and administration, are the annexation of British Kaffraria, the incorporation of the whole or part of Kaffraria Proper; the settlement, if that may be, of the Separation question and the adjustment of colonial relations with the Orange Free State, as well as with the Basuto and other native chiefs. It certainly is not possible to overrate the importance of all these points, for the future of the country depends upon them. Mr. Pretorias the President of the Free State, has come down to Cape Town on a visit and it is said that his main object is to claim on the part of the commonwealth he represents a share of our customs dues. Environed by colonial territory, and without a port of its own, the inhabitants of the Free State say that they pay a contribution to our finances for which they receive no equivalent. The very simple answer is that they chose their own location, and all that their argument proves is that the land of their choice is not fitted by nature to be an independent country. But their position is one admitted difficulty. Their separation from this colony was a mistake in policy, and it will be well if the point now raised in connection with the other territorial questions should obtain for Sir George Grey's statesmanlike proposal for a federation of the South African States a new and more favourable consideration.

In Natal, an incident has occurred which shows even more distinctly the need of a recombination of the States of South Africa. Governor Scott has opened the Parliament of Natal with a speech in which he states that, under instructions from the Duke of Newcastle, he proceeded to take possession of a portion of No Man's Land. That, at the request of Sir George Grey, he desisted until receipt of further instructions from home. That, armed with such instructions, he again attempted the occupation, and again at the earnest request of the High Commissioner Governor Wodehouse he has held his hand. This state of things clearly cannot continue. Already the effect upon the native mind has been disastrous. Mosheah's sons are said to be restless. Sir Walter Currie has found Faku insubordinate, and the latter is reported to have sent an insolent message to the Governor when his Excellency was at King William's Town. The difficulties of maintaining British Kaffraria in an independent position are daily becoming more imminent and embarassing, and it is clear that the Home Secretary must permit himself to be guided by the suggestions of a trusted statesman in this colony, for he cannot realize the exigencies of the situation seated in an arm chair in Downing-street.—*Id.*

DEATH OF BISHOP GRIFFITHS.

Christians of every denomination will be very sorry to hear that the Roman Catholic Bishop, Dr. Griffiths, is no more. Nay, we will go further, and say, that by Jews, Turks, Infidels, and Heretics, his departure will be mourned as a common loss. For he was good and gentle, kind and gracious, unto all men, without in the least sacrificing principle to complaisance, without abating the pretensions of his office, or neglecting for a moment the dignity of his trust. He belonged to the old school of gentlemen now, alas! dying out both in the Church and in the world. He mingled zeal with courtesy, and faith with toleration. The position of a Bishop in the Catholic world is a very great one, but he bore his honours meekly; his charity was great, but his left hand knew not the doings of his right hand; generous but just, liberal but not profuse, he was not only the pastor but the friend and father of his people. He was worthy of their love and he well deserves to be lamented by them.

Those amongst us who remember the late Bishop only during the last few years of his life will hardly have supposed that his career has been so varied and active as it really was. He was born in the city of Limerick on the 15th of October, 1798, and had, therefore, nearly completed his sixty-fourth year. He began his ecclesiastical studies at Lisbon at sixteen, and continued them in the Dominican monastery at Rome, where he remained six years and was ordained priest, by dispensation, at the early age of twenty-three. It was in Ireland that the labours of his life began, and there he is still affectionately remembered. During the cholera time of 1830 and 1831, his industrious labours and devoted zeal, were very remarkable. He was also an eloquent and distinguished preacher at St. Andrew's, Westland Row, and Thomas-street. He was consecrated Bishop, in Dublin, on the 27th August, 1837 and arrived at the Cape in April, 1838. Here he found a Catholic mission, and here he spent his days. They were well spent. When he came, there were but 70 Catholics in Cape Town,—there are now 3,000. He acquired property for his Church to the amount of about £20,000, which, with a library of nearly £2,000 in value, he bequeaths to his successor. He died yesterday, about half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, surrounded by his clergy and friends, most of whom had been day and night in attendance upon, him, during his brief illness. May the good man rest in peace!

The character of a man filling the position of the deceased prelate is not a matter of unconcern to the citizens amongst whom he lives. A harsh and repulsive man, imbued with religious bigotry, may do infinite mischief, just as a good, tolerant, and noble-minded man may be the instrument of abundant good. We have no desire, nor would this be the proper time or place, to draw a comparison between the good Bishop who has gone and his immediate successor. But it is said that the latter has been trained in a different school. Some of his acts have certainly favoured that impression. It has been stated that the gentle remonstrances of the deceased Bishop have not unfrequently been needed to restrain the intolerant zeal of his coadjutor. We have but little to do with that, saving in the sense that the Roman Catholic community in our midst are a body whose prosperity aids, and whose misfortunes in some sense afflict, the commonwealth. The time has long since gone by when the wicked sentiment of hatred to papistry was esteemed virtuous. But Cardinal Wiseman himself said, "Give us," that is, the Catholics, "credit for some common sense. There have been ambitious prelates as well as princes—the people must restrain the encroachments of both." We write from memory, but such was the spirit of his words. It behoves the catholics of this day and in this country to appreciate them well. Bishop Griffiths did understand the spirit of his time and of the land in which his lot was cast. Those who loved not the ritual he practised, nor the faith he preached, learned to respect, and not a few to love, the man who in the way which to him seemed right did his Master's work so well. Happy will it be for his successor if he treads the same path and recognizes the same duty. It is not fitting that we should say more, but yet there is one association connected with Dr. Griffith which may not be forgotten. The residents in this city, and hundreds who have come and gone and are scattered all over the world, will remember the now infirm and aged sister of the late Bishop who devoted her life to his companionship and service. To her his loss must be inexpressibly afflicting, and wherever that loss is known and felt a respectful sympathy will seek to console her sorrow.—*Suppliment to the Cape Argus, July 19.*

NAVAL AND SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Dreadful Shipwreck and Loss of Nine Lives.—There have been a series of heavy gales from the north-west during the past month, and at least one serious disaster has occurred in consequence. A terrible shipwreck took place in Table Bay, on the Green Point reef, on the night of Sunday, the 15th instant. The bark *Valleyfield*, Captain Burton, from Liverpool, bound for this port, while running for the anchorage between six and seven o'clock in the evening, struck on the rocks opposite the Green-Point lighthouse, and in a few minutes went to pieces. The night was very dark and hazy and the weather tempestuous. A fearful sea was running at the time of the sad occurrence, while the wind was blowing tremendously, The ill-fated vessel was off the port on Saturday the 14th, but in consequence of the state of the weather she stood out to sea till Sunday, when the captain—the crew being knocked up by the incessant labour which the heavy weather of the last week had entailed—endeavoured to enter the bay. Land was sighted at about half-past four, and the Green Point light-house shortly after six. The vessel was then standing E.S.E., with a great deal of sail set. There were two men on the look-out, and others in the main chains heaving the lead. No one seems to have suspected that the vessel was close in shore till a moment before she struck, when the look-out cried "breakers under the lee bow." The captain instantly ordered the man at the wheel to put the helm down; but before the order could be obeyed the ship was on the rocks; and so rapid was the work of destruction, that, in less than ten minutes, she was utterly destroyed. Before assistance could be rendered the captain, the first officer, and seven men were drowned; two men succeeded in swimming ashore; four others got ashore in the long-boat; and after several ineffectual attempts to send a mortar line to the survivors, a boat was procured and manned by Mr. John Roe, master boatman, Captain Sheppard, late of *Hebe Angusta*, and Thos. Hansen, one of the crew of the port boat. They succeeded in rescuing three of the unfortunate men, who were still clinging to a portion of the wreck. The others had long since perished. The Captain and first mate were drowned soon after the vessel struck. Almost the last words Captain Burton spoke, it is said, were to his son, "If you get home John, take care of your mother;" and to the steward, who has been saved, he said the moment before he was washed away, "If you get on shore, take care of John" (his son), who also succeeded in escaping. The following is the official report of the wreck transmitted by the Port Captain to the Colonial Secretary:

Port Office, *16th June*, 1862.

"To the Hon'ble R. W. Rawson.

Sir,—I regret to inform you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that the British bark *Valleyfield* of and from Liverpool to this port, 18th March, William Burton, commander, was totally lost in attempting to enter the port after sundown last evening, having struck on the reef opposite the Green Point light-house.

"The following are the particulars of this distressing accident, as near as I could gather from the second officer and others. It appears that the *Valleyfield* was the bark which had been signalized from the Rump on Saturday as standing in. The weather getting worse, with a falling barometer, they stood out for the night, in the hope of being enabled to run in on the following day. She appears to have been carried by the current further to the westward than was anticipated; consequently, did not get hold of the land till 4 p.m. Captain Burton appears to have expressed himself as being confident of being enabled to run in and anchor, although a stranger to the port. They saw the Green Point light some time previous to the ship striking, bearing on the starboard bow; vessel steering east-south-east under topsail, courses, jib, mizen, and main-top-gallant-sails, with a good look-out, and a man in the port main chains with the lead. As the vessel came abreast of the light, the look-out cried out 'Breakers under the lee bow.' The commander called out to the man at the wheel to put the helm down, when she immediately struck; the sea making a complete breach over the vessel, carrying away masts, boats, &c. Ten minutes after she struck, she broke up, and in parting the captain (W. Burton) the chief officer (Mr. Fair), with others of the crew were washed away. The catastrophe was reported to me by Mr. Brainbridge, of Green Point at about 7.30 p.m. I immediately proceeded to the castle and communicated with Colonel Freeze to send out the mortar apparatus for the purpose of communicating with the wreck. I then despatched the boat's crew with coils of whale line, &c., and hastened to the scene of the wreck, where I found two of the seamen had succeeded in getting on shore, four others following shortly afterwards by means of the long-boat and fore-mast. There were still some men clinging to a portion of the wreck which was entangled amongst the rocks; their cries could be distinctly heard, but owing the darkness we could not see the exact spot where they were. A fire was burning and kept up close to the water's edge, which enabled us at intervals to distinguish their position.

"The mortars having arrived in charge of Lieuts Tollen and Lyons, R.A., we endeavoured to throw lines over where the men were, but could not succeed, owing to the lines repeatedly breaking; meanwhile Captain Spence came and told me that a small dingy which he had got from Three-anchor Bay was available. Seeing that nothing could be done with the mortar and line, we had the boat launched over the rocks into a gully where the water was comparatively smooth, the tide falling. There were a number of volunteers to go off, but I selected Mr. John Roe, master boatman, Captain Sheppard, and Thomas Hansen, one of my own crew. We bent on a good whale line to the stern of the boat and launched her off, the drawback assisting them out. They got to the place where the men were and pulled them into the boat,—namely: John Hodges, 2nd officer, John Smith, and J. Hunter, carpenter, the parties on shore in charge of the boat line assisting in hauling her up; and the rescued men were at once taken to the lighthouse in an exhausted state, where every assistance was rendered them by numerous gentlemen who were there. Having ascertained from the survivors that there were no others left on the wreck, and as nothing further could be done, the gear which I had brought with me was placed upon a wagon, with the boat's crew, and returned to the port office near midnight. I then informed the agents, Messrs. Searight & Co., of this distressing occurrence, and Mr. Ansdell at once proceeded to the wreck.

"The names of the men who have been saved are: John Hodges, 2nd officer; James Hunter, carpenter; Richard Hamilton, steward; Duncan Campbell, cook; Wm. Elliott, Michael Vichtstick, James O'Donnell, a little boy (John Burton) the captain's son, and John Smith. The following are those who were drowned: Captain William Burton, of Whitehaven; Wm. Fair, chief officer, Liverpool; Henry McHardy, of Port Henry; George Morris, of Liverpool; John Williams, of Swansea; Wm. Smith, of Halifax; Wm. Carus, an apprentice, of Blackburn. In conclusion, I beg respectfully to draw the attention of His Excellency to my letter of the 23rd November, 1858, relative to the proposed light on Robben Island and the defective light on the Mouille Point.—I have the honour, &c.,

"H. Wilson, Port Captain."

Her Majesty's steam-frigate *Narcissus*, fifty-one guns, left Simon's Bay on the 1st June for the Mozambique.

Her Majesty's steamer *Euryalus*, bearing the flag of Admiral Cuper, the new Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, has arrived at Simon's Bay.

Captain Wilson has been appointed Port Captain, in the place of Captain Jamison, resigned. Captain Wilson has been Deputy Port Captain a number of years, and acted as chief on two occasions.

Mr. H. N. Love has resigned his office as superintendent of the Sailors' Home. This institution was first established under his management, and whatever success has attended it has been due to his exertions and ability. It is said that there are upwards of fifty candidates for the vacant situation.

The immigrant ship *Adelaide*, Captain E. Sayer, arrived at Port Elizabeth on the 9th instant, after a long and tedious passage of one hundred and one days from Southampton. All were well on board, and the immigrants are said to be as fine and healthy a lot as have yet been received.

The Norwegian bark *St. Olaf*, of 415 tons burden, Captain H. Dahl, commander, ran ashore on the 5th instant, at two o'clock. near the White Sands in making for the anchorage in Table Bay. She had a cargo of salt on board, and was bound to Calcutta from Liverpool, which place she left on the 23rd of February. Captain Dahl reports that about ten days prior to the date of the vessel's going ashore he was running before a gale, when a sea struck the vessel, swept the decks, carried away all his boats, and smashed the wheel. The vessel was being steered by relieving tackle when she ran ashore. As soon as it was known that there was a vessel ashore Captain Wilson put off to her in the life-boat. When he arrived there he found that at intervals the vessel struck very heavily. He immediately set to work to get the vessel off, which was done shortly after three o'clock in the afternoon, not, however, before one hundred tons of salt had been thrown overboard. A survey has been held upon the vessel, and we are informed that it is most probable that she will be discharged here, and that she will be taken on the patent slip, as portions of her false keel have been knocked off.

The paddle-steamer *Titan*, 143 tons, Thomas Beal, commander, from Liverpool 11th March, Lisbon 1st April, St. Vincent 11th April, and Bahia 2nd May, bound to China, arrived in Table Bay at the close of last month. The *Titan* is the first of seven vessels that are to be engaged in the trade between Shanghai and Nagasaki.

The Steamer *Rona*, Captain Rosskill, from Greenock May 7, reached Simon's Bay on Sunday, the 15th instant, on her way to China. She encountered a severe gale when off the Cape.—*Argus, June 19.*

"The Valleyfield."—The wreck and cargo of the bark *Valleyfield* were sold on Tuesday by Mr. Jones at public auction. The whole was purchased by Mr. Glynn for £1,055.—*Id.*

The Wreck of the "Valleyfield."—The bodies of the unfortunate men who perished in the wreck of the *Valleyfield* have all been recovered, and were interred on Tuesday afternoon. The captain was borne to the grave by the surviving seamen, the coffin being covered with an ensign. The bodies of the mate and the other seamen who perished followed in two vans. The funeral was attended by Mr. Ansdell, of the firm of Searight & Co., Captain Sheil, of the *Springbok*, Captain Loutel, of the *Kate*, and many inhabitants of the city. The men spoke in the highest terms of their late commander, than whom, they said, "a better old man never breathed." The grief of the captain's son was almost overwhelming, and he stayed by the remains of his father until the last moment. Each of the men took a lock of Captain Burton's hair, and a little boy named O'Donnell, who was happily saved, also severed a lock from the head of one of the drowned seamen who, when the ship was breaking up, had lashed him to a spar, and thus been the means of saving his life. At the funeral, which was witnessed with a feeling of melancholy sympathy, the Church of England burial service was read by the Rev. Mr. Lightfoot.—*Id.*

INDIAN PRESS.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the Englishman, Aug. 8.)

Our recent letters from Gwalior have shown the country in that neighbourhood to be in a very disturbed state. Dacoits and rebels abound and the inhabitants live in constant apprehension of robbery and murder. Scindia's territory especially appears to have become their favourite resort and centre of attraction. Letters which have reached us to-day mention that a considerable body of rebels have established themselves in the vicinity of Ghurree and from thence, as their head quarters, are plundering the surrounding country, and extorting money from the unfortunate inhabitants. The Native ruler of eastern Bhopal has represented the state of affairs to the British authorities, and we hope shortly to hear of measures being taken for their extinction. At Lullaree and Bankoh the inhabitants appear to have attempted to conciliate their unwelcome visitors, the bunniahs supplied them with grain and the villages generally treated them with hospitality. In return for this kindness both the villages were looted and destroyed, and some of the inhabitants slaughtered. Every day brings us intelligence of the presence of rebels in some portion or other of Scindia, in Bhopal, Dholpore or the numerous native states in that part of India. In the former especially they seem to swarm, and what is more, to indulge unchecked in their marauding propenities. In compliance with applications made to him for assistance, the officer commanding the 1st Central India Irregular Horse has, we hear, sent a detachment to Baroda to act against the miscreants who are collected in that locality; but one detachment will be of little use in destroying the nests of hornets with which these provinces are infested. Towards these native states, which Lord Canning called, rocks on which the waves of rebellion had broken, as towards common centres, the straggling remnants of the rebel forces appear to have gathered, hoping no doubt that there, where British rule has not yet penetrated, they will be allowed to indulge with greater freedom in the course of rapine and murder in which a long apprenticeship has made them adepts. To the influence of these men, who have sought the shelter of their hills, is due, we doubt not, much of the measures which we have of late had to report among the Bheels. True models of the old Highlanders in as far as their propensity for fighting and plundering is concerned, they are material only too ready to the hands of men whose object it is to harass and annoy by petty attacks the government which they no longer possess the power otherwise to injure. In common with other unquiet populations of India, they have selected the rainy season to indulge in those raids which they well know, would, at a time when the movement of European troops is less difficult, be followed by summary punishment. That punishment will, however, we hope be not the less sure that it is slow. The last embers of the rebellion seem now collected in the central provinces of India ready to our hand, and will, we hope, during the ensuing cold weather be relentlessly extinguished.

INDIAN FIBRES FOR PAPER.

(From the Friend of India, Aug. 7.)

The man who could from the profusion of nature or the resources of science produce a new material for the manufacture of paper equal to rags, and still more for the manufacture of cloth equal to cotton wool, would bestow on humanity a boon inferior only to that of printing and gain for himself an immortality more abiding than that of the now nameless discoverer of types. So far as the wealth of nature is concerned India has a chance of meeting both these wants superior to that of any other country. Within the Peninsula are embraced in glorious luxuriance all the climates and spontaneous production of earth. The great hill ranges stretching from Moulmein to Khelat have not yet been explored save by the solitary sportsman, surveyor or surgeon. Still more ignorant are we of the jungly table lands of Central India from the back of Vizagapatam to Puchmuree. What wealth is offered by the needy markets of Europe may be seen from the trade in one fibre—jute, from one province—Lower Bengal. Before the Russian war this article never figured in our exports, but now its value is represented by millions of pounds annually and by tens of thousands of tons. Dundee and Belfast cry out for fibre; the *Times* offers a princely reward for a new material for paper; England is spending thousands of pounds on starving operatives for want of cotton; and yet, as Dr. Jameson complains, our Indian Sunns, Pahsons, Sunnees, which everywhere abound, and which are so admirably fitted for the British looms, particularly those of Dundee and Buchan, at present are unknown. Of our Bochmaria, Bunhines, Daphne, Glerculia, Marsdenia, and Aloe Fibres nothing is known. Specimens of all these have been sent to the International Exhibition, and we trust even greater practical results will follow than attended its predecessor. In the list of jurors who have been sitting daily at Kensington on Raw Produce it is gratifying to observe the names of several eminent men of Indian experience, such as Dr. J. D. Hooker of Kew, Dr. T. Thomson of the Calcutta Gardens, Dr. Campbell, late of Darjeeling, and Dr. Oldham of the Geological Survey.

Will India supply the needed new material for paper? The abolition of the duty in England has not caused either that cheapness of the article or that scarcity of rags which was expected. The increased demand for paper has led to an increased import of rags into England, but at a higher price than before, so that for the moment the market continues as it was. But this state of things is temporary. The demand for paper will go on growing at a ratio far above that of the supply of so limited an article as rags. The fibre which seems likely to prove the best auxiliary of rags which has yet been discovered is the Indian *Daphne cannabina* from Nepal and the Kohistan of the Punjab. Specimens of the finely fibrous bark, of cuttings from the fresh plant, and of the prepared bark known as "paper brick," were contributed to the Exhibition by Sir Jung Bahadoor. The bark has long been in use among the Nepalese for records. The paper prepared from it has the advantage of not being liable to crack or to be eaten by white ants or the fish-insect which prove so destructive in libraries, public offices and herbaria. The plant is widely diffused over the valleys of the Himalayas. Dr. Cleghorn who is engaged in his forest-exploring expedition reports the existence in immense quantities in the valley of the Sutlej of this pretty shrub which he thus describes :—

"It has white flowers, is three to five feet high, with smooth, upright, pliant branches. The fibrous bark is used and is regularly exported to Sungnum, Shipki, and Ladak, for the purpose of paper manufacture. In the course of three days I met nine men laden with the bleached bark, neatly tied in small bundles; the fibre being light, 24 bundles two feet long and three inches thick form a man's load. The fibre of the bark like that of its congeners possesses great tenacity, and makes strong ropes, which are used in Gurhwal, &c. A soft, smooth and toughish paper is manufactured and is the only kind procurable in Ladakh and on the frontier."

Dr. Cleghorn informs us that Daphne fibre might be prepared for Rs. 25 per ton at the base of the Himalayas and sent by native boats to Kurrachee for Rs. 15 more. When the freight to England is added, at first little profit would, we fear, be left to the exporter, but in time his expenditure would be much less.

The paper manufacturers at Home look anxiously to India to help them. Mr. C. Cowan, late M. P. for Edinburgh and the largest of the Scotch manufacturers is especially anxious on this subject. On the subject of paper materials in the Exhibition he writes out to India. "I have been in London for four weeks very busy as a Juror at Kensington. There were upwards of a hundred exhibitors in the section and a great variety of articles, so that the preparation of the report occupied much time. The Indian fibres and papers have just been inspected. Dr. Forbes Watson was in attendance on the Jury. I am persuaded that many of these fibres, which are strong, clean, free of husks, woody integuments, &c., and are of excellent color, will be very valuable to the paper maker, if they can be delivered in Britain at a moderate price. The value on delivery will be £7 to £10 per ton, the latter being for the better descriptions alluded to. There were very good specimens of paper made from the *Agave Americana* or great American Aloe, sent from Italy, and beautiful samples of foreign paper chiefly from Prussia and France. Some of these are from Wheat and Oat Straw, some from the "Alps" or "Esparto" or Spanish Grass, which grows abundantly at Gibraltar. This is procurable at £4-10 per ton delivered and is the best of all, being very tough and of a beautiful color, and one ton of paper is obtained from two of the grass. British paper makers are the more anxious that Indian fibres should come into the market at a moderate price to enable them to stand against the competition of our continental friends, whose rags are rendered artificially cheap by a tax laid upon their exportation by foreign Governments." There is more than one intelligent capitalist and savan in India who will act on the hint thus given.

When we think of the great future before India in the markets of the world, which she is asked to supply with paper and linen fibres, with cotton, tea, coffee, tobacco and rice, in some or all of which she may in time obtain almost a monopoly, we cannot too severely reprobate the conduct of those who, taking advantage of a new Viceroy's inexperience, would cause a reactionary policy such as will obstruct all progress. There are far higher considerations than those of mere material prosperity, but subject to these and aided by them, let all—Government and the public—so work as to take at the flood that tide which promises to conduct India at once to fortune here and hope hereafter.

PRISON STATISTICS AND DISCIPLIE.*

(From the India Empire, Aug. 6.)

We have before us a paper, addressed by Doctor Mouat, to the Statistical Society of London on this subject, which is deserving of notice, containing as it does much valuable and interesting information. We learn that there are no less than fifty-four prisons in Bengal, for the reception of offenders against the law, all of which, with the exception of the one at Alipore, are placed under the control of the Inspector General. Among this number, are of course not included the Crown jails in Calcutta, and four or five small prisons in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, which are placed under the charge of officers, specially appointed for the purpose. Prior to 1838, the prisons were placed under the immediate control of Magistrates, subject to the supervision of the Judges and Commissioners of Circuit, acting under the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut. By Act XVIII. of 1844, the latter were deprived of this control, and it was vested in the Magistrates and Joint Magistrates, acting under the instructions of the Session Judges. The state of prison discipline existing at the former period is thus alluded to by the writer :—"The state of prison discipline at that time was found, on enquiry, to be very nearly that of the second stage of prison reform in England. Attention was paid to the physical condition of the inmates of jails; cleanliness was enjoined and to a certain extent observed; the sick were provided with medical care and treatment; the provision of food and clothing was regulated by some degree of system; and in all details of internal economy, there were none of the scandalous shortcomings, found by Howard in the prisons of Great Britain. The two sexes never intermixed in the same wards; the untried were separated from the tried; debtors were not associated with criminals; and the prisons were never the hotbeds of disease, and dens of pollution, from disregard of the commonest dictates of humanity. At no time in their history, were the inmates compelled to bribe their jailors, to obtain the base necessaries and decencies of life." It is with no small pleasure and interest we find "that in all these particulars, the action of the Government of India and of the Court of Directors of the late East India Company, was at an early period, in advance of public opinion and practice at home." Each zillah, contained a district jail, in which all persons accused and convicted of crime, were imprisoned and which the Magistrate was expected to visit once a week, unless when absent on circuit in his district. It would appear, however, that the real charge of the prisoners was in the hands of jailors, who recompensed themselves for the miserable allowance they received, by acts of peculation and the sale to the former, of forbidden indul-

* On Prison Statistics and Discipline in Lower Bengal By Frederick John Mouat, M. D., F. R. C. S., Surgeon Major, Bengal Army, Inspector General of Prisons in the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, Fellow and Member of the Senate of the University of Calcutta, F. S. S., F. R. G. S., M. R. A. S., Honorary Member of the Royal Geographical Society of Berlin, &c., &c., &c.

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geness. In the same year, 1848, the Bengal Prison Discipline Committee, recommended the Establishment of Central Penitentiaries in the centre of every seven or eight districts. They were to be placed under the management of keepers, either European or Native. The punishments for breaches of prison rules were to be solitude in darkness and privation of food, and should experience prove whipping to be necessary, it was authorized, under a strict prohibition of abuse. It was also recommended that the existing district jails should be extended with the object of separating the different classes of offenders by day and night, and that a special Inspector of Prisons for the provinces, under the jurisdiction of each local Government, should be appointed for carrying into effect the good and uniform working of a general system of Prison discipline. Of the above recommendations the last was the only one that was fully carried out. In 1853 the first Prison Inspector was appointed in Bengal. The object for which the office was instituted is thus described,—"assisting in the introduction of a strict system of classification, management and discipline; to check all unnecessary expenditure and render the labor of the convicts as productive and remunerative as possible, and to employ to the best purpose the sums sanctioned for the construction of new prisons or the repairs and alterations of old ones." The extent of this officer's jurisdiction, was limited to the jails in the Regulation Provinces, the three Northern districts of the South Western Frontier Agency, Darjeeling, Cachar and the Kossiah hills. In November 1855, the office was conferred on Doctor Mouat, and in the following year, the jurisdiction of the Inspector was extended by including under it the jails in Assam, Arracan and the two Southern divisions of the Chota Nagpore agency. The rules for the management of the prisons in Bengal, have not yet been embodied in a regular prison code: they are contained in various Acts, Regulations, and Circular orders. On Doctor Mouat assuming the control of the prisons, much of his time was employed in altering the prison statistical returns, and in bringing the whole working of the system into something like harmony. Besides other defects, the statements were heretofore for different periods, some monthly, some quarterly, some half-yearly, and some annual, and of the latter, part were for the official and part for the calendar month. Instead of these, the form of monthly returns [illegible] 15,141 of the previous year, shewing in the former year a decrease in the whole number of males accused of crime. With regard to the diet of prisoners in the jails of the Lower Provinces, it is still a *vexatia quæstio*, and remains undetermined. Prior to 1836 we find the prisoners received a certain money allowance, with which they procured food from the shop-keepers, who were permitted to visit the jails. At this period, food was extremely cheap, so that the prisoners not only fared much better than the agricultural labourers, but were enabled to save a portion of the money which they either remitted to their families, or used to bribe their jailors with, or to form a purse for themselves when liberated. The disadvantages of his system were soon perceived and the ration system was adopted, in accordance with the instructions of the Bengal Prison Discipline Committee of 1838. This underwent considerable modification, until the scale arrived at its present standard, viz: 31½ oz. of food for non-labouring convicts, and 35¼ oz. for labouring convicts. The average cubical space for each prisoner has also been improved. In the first five years from 1839-43, the mean average of space was 3-6 feet; in the second, 1844-48, 365 cubic feet; and in the last lustrum, 1852-56, 424 cubic feet of space. The defects of the Bengal dietary are its unvarying sameness. The difficulty seemed to be, framing a prison dieting that should be suitable to all the different races of which the population in Bengal is composed, and to meet this, Dr. Mouat has suggested four different diet scales, founded as nearly as possible upon the rules laid down by Doctor Christison,—the convicts in Bengal not being subject to the same amount of wear and tear and exposure, as the British soldier in the field, for whom Christison's scale was framed. Alluding to the mortality in the prisons of Bengal, Dr. Mouat observes "that a very large proportion is from zymotic diseases, and is preventible by a better construction of prisons than at present obtains, by a larger amount of space being allowed to each convict to at least double the extent that obtains at present; by improved drainage and ventilation, several of the most unhealthy jails being, from defects of original construction, and the injudicious selection of their sites, unsusceptible of either the one or the other; by some change in the existing dietary, to be determined by careful experiments for which the requisite scientific data now exist; and by the careful regulation of labour and internal economy by some more immediately responsible and skilled agency than that afforded by the existing system of placing the prisoners in the charge of officers who have neither the time, the experience, nor the particular knowledge necessary to control them properly. For this special agency is as much needed in India as it is in England." Agricultural labourers and servants suffer most from incarceration in Bengal. Hindoos are more prone to sickness than Mahomedans, and of the former the higher castes die in the greatest number. Women are much healthier in prison than the men. It has been observed that convicts who are sentenced to banishment or transferred to districts foreign to them, die in great numbers. The regular system of in-door employment for convicts, which now obtains in Bengal, was unknown prior to 1838. At that period the most hardened offenders, and those convicted of heinous offences, were worked in chains on the roads. The great body of the convicts had nothing to engage them within the prison walls, and secured ease and indulgence, proportionate to their means of bribing the jailor and other subordinate officers with whom they came in contact. The Bengal Prison Discipline Committee strongly urged the abolition of out-door work, and the strict enforcement of in-door labor. The latter referred to such wearisome, dull, and monotonous tasks, as stepping upon a tread wheel, turning a capstan or hand crank, pumping water, pounding bricks, grinding flour and the like. As for the introduction of manufactures and industrial occupation, the Committee objected to them on special and general grounds. The tread-wheel and crank were tried for a season, and abandoned, and convicts have ever since been employed in profitable works of industry. So productive have they proved, that we observe, in 1843 the outturn of manufactures to be £3,696, and in 1859, £7,394.

ENGLISH PRESS.

THE EXECUTION OF TAEPING PRISONERS.

(From the Daily Review, July 11.)

The following account of the brutalities committed on the Taepings by the Imperialists is from the pen of an Englishman who was present in company with both English and French soldiers, at the execution by disembowelment of Taeping prisoners:—"I went with the crowd to see the execution of the Taeping prisoners that had been given up for execution into the hands of the mandarins by the English and French authorities; or, what is the same thing, they took no measures to prevent the ruthless butchery of those they lent their aid to capture; when, horror of horrors! how am I to describe the dreadful scene, or will it ever leave my memory? Among those wretches were young and old, of both sexes, and of all ages and sizes, from the infant recently born to the man of eighty, tottering on his staff; from the *enceinte* woman to the young maiden from ten to eighteen. The latter were pushed out by the guards among the crowd of ruffians assembled, and were taken into sheds and by-places and debauched, and again dragged back by the hair of the head to the Chinese guards, to await their turn for execution. Some of them had fainted, and were pulled along the ground to the executioners, who threw them on their backs, tore off their clothes, and ripped them from the lower part of the abdomen to the breasts, which were cut off, and dashed with a curse in their faces. The bowels, as a matter of course, gushed out; but the cut was made in such a way, and so skilfully and with such expertness, that the intestine was seldom injured. After a little time in this state of excessive torture, the executioner thrust his hand into the chest and tore out the reeking heart, his victim looking him in the face all the while. A young female, apparently about eight months pregnant, who never uttered a groan or sigh at all the previous cruelties she had endured from the surrounding mob, had her infant cut out of her womb, and held up in her sight by one of its little hands, bleeding and quivering; when at the sight she gave one heart-rending piercing screech that would have awakened pity in a tiger, and after it had been in that state dashed on her breast, she, with a last superhuman effort, released her arms from those holding her down, and clasped her infant to her bleeding heart and died, holding it there with such force that they could not be separated, and were thus thrown together on the pile of other carcasses. Another young woman among the prisoners awaiting her turn to be disembowelled, with a fine boy of ten months old, crowing and jumping in her arms, had him snatched suddenly away from her, and flung to the executioner, who plunged the ruthless knife into his tender breast before his mother's eyes. Infants but recently born were torn from their mothers' breasts, and disembowelled before their faces. Young strong men were disembowelled, mutilated, and the parts cut off thrust into their own months, or flung among the admiring and laughing crowd of Chinamen. But no more, I can write no more of these scenes; I can now only regret for ever that I looked on the dreadful sight. I am no longer fit to be a soldier. I have been in many battles during the last twenty years, and in the thickest of the fight in most of them, where a rage and thirst for carnage is dreadful to reflect on afterwards, but nothing heretofore that I have seen or heard of, or ever read of, could be compared to the dreadful cruelty of the disembowelling execution. May God forgive England for the part she is taking in this war, and may the sin of the enormities she has assisted in perpetrating on the defenceless woman, and innocent and helpless child, be removed from her door; and after the treatment English women and children met with from the hands of the blacks in the Sepoy mutiny, it is truly wonderful that Englishmen should join in or countenance similar atrocities here. It is now ascertained for a certainty that B—— and his companions, after having been tortured in every way that Chinese ingenuity and cruelty could devise, were afterwards multilated and then disembowelled by the Imperialists; and for that reason the Chinese authorities would not produce their dead bodies. Poor F——, who came with me to see the execution, fell down in a fainting fit, and was in that state carried away, and is now a raving maniac from the effects the dreadful sight had on him. We are now, with the money wrung from the starving poor of England, assisting those very monsters whose hands are dyed red in the blood of our countrymen, and for what? For the sake of the golden trade derived from their country. Englishmen, what would be your feelings, had your fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, wives, and children, been served by Frenchmen or Russians as described above? Would you think that any amount of revenge you could take upon them would be half sufficient? But God, who looks with pity on the sufferings of his creatures, sees all this, and hears all their cries of despair and agony; and yet it must be all right, or else he would not permit it. I am well punished you will say for neglecting my kind good uncle's anxious desire for me to leave the army and join him in Australia, and I feel so myself."

MR. LAING'S DEFENCE.

(From the Times, July 17.)

Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of the 9th of June has just called forth an answer from Mr. Laing in defence of the Budget which was so roughly handled by the Minister. Considering it to be desirable that the facts of the case should be known before the annual statement respecting Indian finance is made in the House of Commons, Mr. Laing enters into a long explanation of the principles on which he arranged his financial statements, and defends them as being consistent not only with the usage in mercantile accounts, but with the practices of successive Chancellors of the Exchequer. As the matters in dispute are very serious, the Minute of Mr. Laing deserves all attention. The miscalculations of which he was accused by his Ministerial chief or colleague go so far as to convert a deficit into a surplus, and a somewhat gloomy financial [illegible] with promise. The public are, [illegible] learning whether or not the [illegible] really justified—whether [illegible] have been really brought [illegible] financier.

[illegible] that the charges of Sir C. [illegible] to the amount of nearly [illegible] The first fault which the Secre[illegible] with Mr. Laing's financial state[illegible] character from any of the others. [illegible] that Mr. Laing had overestimated the [illegible] Indian revenue for the year 1860-61. In his statement, though the total expenditure, excluding railways, amounted to 44,747,949*l.*, and the revenues to 42,903,234*l.*, yet the deficit was stated by Mr. Laing to be 2,935,470*l.*, instead of 1,844,715*l.*, as appears by substracting one row of figures from the other. But the other matters are more serious, inasmuch as the fault is quite on the other side, and Mr. Laing is declared to have understated the home charges of the Indian Government by about a million. In the accounts of receipts and disbursements of the Home Treasury, those charges are stated at more than five millions and half, while in Mr. Laing's statement they are estimated at 4,339,710*l.* Then the surplus for the year 1861-2, which Mr. Laing had estimated at 142,020*l*, ought, according to Sir Charles, to be changed into a deficit of 648,609*l.*, inasmuch as a sum of 473,000*l.* lost by exchange is omitted from the calculation—this loss amounting to 2d. in the rupee, which is taken in the Government accounts as worth 2s., instead of 1s. 10d. But the most important point was the Budget of the present year, 1862-3. Mr. Laing had estimated the expenditure of India, everything included, at 42,367,507*l.*, and believed that he had on this a surplus of 1,428,693*l.* But Sir C. Wood's calculations make the expenditure as much as 43,335,286*l.*, leaving a surplus of only 440,914*l.*, and not of 1,428,693*l.*, as Mr. Laing had concluded. As on the strength of this surplus Customs' revenue had been remitted to the amount of 475,000*l.*, and Income Tax to the amount of 250,000*l.*, and the expenditure increased, and a mistake made respecting the charge for the home establishment, Sir C. Wood estimated that, instead of a surplus of 1,400,000*l.*, there would be a deficiency of something like 800,000*l.*

As all this was written by the Secretary of State in the plainest and most unsparing language, it cannot be a matter of surprise that Mr. Laing, though returning to England with weakened health, at once girds himself up to the task of preparing an answer. He comes indeed before his countrymen with the strongest claims on their favour. Even should there be inaccuracies in his estimates, or anything unusual in his method of keeping accounts, yet it cannot be denied that his labours in India have been of the greatest service to the Empire. The administration of Lord Canning was not more distinguished for the beneficial political changes that were effected under it than was the financial inquisition of Mr. Laing for the firmness it has given to the credit and the impulse it has given to the prosperity of the country. "I found India," says Mr. Laing, "with a deficiency estimated by the Government at 6,000,000*l.*; I leave it with a surplus. I found it with an annual expenditure open to revision, of 29,365,066*l.*; I leave it with one of 23,454,087*l.* I found it with gloom and despondency prevailing, great animosity of races and parties, and widespread disaffection and discontent; I leave it with one universal feeling of hopefulness and satisfaction, and amid general expressions of loyalty and satisfaction of loyalty and attachment from the natives of India to British rule." In the accomplishment of these things Mr. Laing has borne a great part, and, as finance is the basis of modern political society, it may be found hereafter that India owes more to the enquiry and the Reforms of the Financial Member of Council than to the more showy services of Generals and Governors. We are, therefore, fully prepared to receive Mr. Laing's explanations as satisfactory, and we trust that even though Sir Charles may differ from him as to the best method of compiling financial statements, yet he will be convinced that there has been no such gross ignorance and negligence as he was ready to suppose. Mr. Laing repudiates the notion of having remitted taxes on the faith of a surplus when there was really deficit. The loss on the railway he declares to be merely nominal, arising from the way in which the accounts are kept. "There is no real loss," he says; "the railway shareholder's guarantee is on the 1s. 10d, which he actually pays, and no more." As to the 529,446*l.* which was put down to the revenue of the year, being a sum refunded for advances made during the China War, Mr. Laing answers very sharply the allegation of Sir C Wood that "it is contrary to the first principles of account to treat sums so repaid as part of the income of the year." "I must confess my surprise," says Mr. Laing "at such a statement from one who has filled the office of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of England. Then he reminds the department that Mr. Gladstone two years ago included in his miscellaneous receipts upwards of 1,000,000. sterling repaid by Spain for advances made more than 20 years before; and that Sir G. C. Lewis after the Crimean War, allowed the receipts to be swelled by the sale of the old stores that had been paid for partly by loans during the war. We must certainly say that, as far as our memory serves us, it has always been the habit to place to the side of revenue everything, from whatever source, which becomes available for meeting the expenses of the country for the year. This is not only always done, but is clearly in accordance with common sense, and with what must evidently be the true principle of accounts. As Mr. Laing observes, a Budget can indeed be so framed as to include only ordinary payments and ordinary receipts; but then an extraordinary Budget must be brought in, as in France, to include everything which th ordinary one omits. The English practice according to Mr. Laing, is the preferable one, "as it leaves less scope for self-delusion in ignoring real expenses, because they are not in the ordinary Budget."

The fact of a deficit Mr. Laing flatly denies. "The Secretary of state says I have a deficit, not because I am short of cash and ask for assistance, but because he argues that certain items of account ought to be entered differently." "The fact remains," continues Mr. Laing, that, after paying all charges upon me in India for two successive years, and remitting all that the Secretary of State asks for to meet charges in England, I should find myself with a large increase of cash balances, if I did not voluntarily part with a portion of it by remitting taxes, and promoting public works and education." This is the trenchant argument which Mr. Laing brings to bear on his adversary:—You accuse me of having a deficit, but I give ample proof to the contrary by paying all my debts and having money in hand to jingle before your eyes." The reasoning is certainly satisfactory enough if the facts bear it out. "The money," says Mr. Laing, "is there in actual rupees, and I defy any one to say how it got there except from a *bonâ fide* excess of receipts over payments. If this be a deficit, as the Secretary of State argues, I can only say that ten years of such a deficit, instead of loans, would give a nation an accumulation of millions of treasure." So stands the dispute. Mr. Laing disposes of Sir C. Wood's criticisms as mere misinterpretations of accounts which he did not understand, and he appeals to the state of India as a proof of his own firmness and sagacity. It is for Sir C. Wood to reply, and to justify the Despatch which has filled with so much anger the mind of his colleague.

THE LANCASHIRE OPERATIVES.

(From the Daily News, July 17.)

The third great subject for a Council in London on the Cotton famine to discuss is the course that must be taken about the suffering operatives. The reason why the proposed Council should undertake it, while those suffering millions are in fact a national charge, is that every cotton manufacturer who is worth anything as a citizen will be a member of that Cotton Parliament; and the employers must be best qualified to tell us what we shall want to know about that class of operatives, their ways and wants. Not the less is the charge a national one. The adversity is a national one, and, while everybody feels it fair and right that the employers who have grown rich by the industry of this class, and who have reaped their harvest without taking any care of the field, should make the first and the largest sacrifices, everybody knows that before the industry of Lancashire is restored, every man and woman in the kingdom will have paid more or less, in one form or another, towards the support of the millions who have hitherto added to the national income. The small shopkeepers began to suffer long ago; and the rate-payers are more and more burdened. There is no avoiding one of two alternatives. Either the country must support these millions in idleness till the supply of cotton is renewed, or, by employing them, must interfere with the industry of other workers. From this there is no escape; and the business of the country now is to consider and decide how the indispensable support to the suffering class can be afforded with the least injury at once to themselves and others.

In the first place, we must boldly and calmly face the truth of the case. The numbers must be computed, and the length of time must be estimated. If we have to sustain three millions of persons, let us state the fact; if four millions, let us admit it. Let it be plainly avowed that we must provide for a year, or for eighteen months, or, in part, for two years. The more enormous the expenditure tha will be required, the more necessary it is that the whole people should know it as soon as possible.

The conditions of the problem being ascertained,—so many persons to be sustained, with the smallest hurt to their characters and self-respect, for so many months—what next?

We shall hardly be advised from any quarter to rely on one resource, or one method only. On the contrary, all the resources that can be devised are likely to be very inadequate to the need. Let every man respect every other man's project while furthering his own; for there will be only too much room for all. What has been suggested thus far is probably a mere hint of what might arise in a great central consultation, such as we have proposed.

The first object must still be, under any circumstances, to keep the manufacture going. To get hold of all the cotton than can be reached is the first duty. It may be observed that there is a strong and growing impression in Lancashire that in India alone there is obtainable at this moment cotton enough for all our purposes. If this is untrue, it is obviously prudent to make the fact known beyond dispute before the pressure of want makes men's minds unreasonable.

The most obvious resource, outside of the manufacture, is emigration. In all the remedial measures which may be tried, it will be an object to leave the best sort of operatives disposable for their proper work, when better days return. Any scheme of emigration, or other diversion of labour from the manufacture, will be proposed for the young men and women and for the boys, rather than for the elder operatives. It may be doubted whether the money we must spend for these people could be so well spent in any way as in an extensive emigration to the colonies where they are urgently wanted. We know that labour alone is needed in Queensland to give us all the cotton we require. We know how British Columbia and other colonies are suffering for want of female industry of every kind. The largest emigration that can be organized and prudently conducted is the most promising resource thus far.

We are apt to turn away heartsick from the proposal of public works in a time of famine—so strong are the associations that the words call up of dull and dreary labour by half-starved men—of mismanaged or half-finished enterprises, of waste and discontent all round. In the present case there is the additional objection that the hands of the operatives must be kept fit for their delicate work, instead of being hardened and roughened by coarse labour. On the other hand, it is to be considered that there are public works urgently needed which it has not yet appeared the right moment to begin, and which need not be mismanaged nor left incomplete; and that here the young men and boys may be provided for without injury to the manufacture. For one instance—a system of arterial drainage would, by creation and saving together, double the agricultural produce of every river basin in which it was properly carried out. Such a drainage, by these Lancashire hands, of one department of the kingdom would presently repay the cost, and would interfere with no existing industry.

The boys might enter the navy and the merchant service in considerable numbers by a little effort and good guidance: and the young men the army, where a better order of recruits is greatly in demand. The fisheries have been mentioned in the way of inquiry. Is there any way in which that excellent food can be made more plentiful and cheap by employing more hands in the fishing? Everybody looks to the soil when want is impending. While unable to countenance permanent schemes of spade husbandry, workhouse farms, &c., as an established resource, we can conceive that it might answer well to assign allotments just now to families who would understand that, till they get work again, they must raise the greatest quantity of food they can from their plots. It is too late now for potatoes, this year; but it is not for turnips, and several other vegetables which would go a good way towards feeding a household. This might go but a small way at best; but it should be remembered throughout that each individual case of rescue is good as far as it goes. We might sink in despair before the idea of supporting millions of destitute persons; but if we consider that each instance of employment provided is one of a neighbour saved, we shall not lack spirit to work on to the end.

One of the results of a central consultation would no doubt be a thorough organization for the distribution of labour. If the appeals made to the citizens at large to employ extra hands are to have any effect, it must be through an agency for ascertaining opportunities, and distributing the labour. It may be that on farms, in shops, in great public and private establishments, room may be made for additional hands for a year or two; but, to carry this out to any considerable extent, there must be an agency in every place in the kingdom, for bringing employers and employed together. Such an agency is an excellent form for the charity of those who have time and activity to give.

The most conspicuous proposal of this kind thus far has been in regard to training young women for household employments. The appeal is to all housekeepers to take in one of these Lancashire girls, of good character, to support and teach her till her own occupation is ready for her again. A certain number may perhaps be thus provided for in the houses of gentry who keep a good many servants; but it should be remembered how small that class of households is. The plan is not practicable where one or two servants only are kept; for an untrained person, full of the rough independence —and we may add the class pride and the contempt of domestic service—which prevail in the factory class, would be an impracticable incumbrance in an economical and exactly-ordered household; and, further, the employer must be aware from the beginning that the regular servants would never allow their number to be reduced again, after the new comer had become handy and serviceable. Considering that there are nine times as many households where there is only one servant kept as where there are more, and that these guests can hardly be received where there are fewer servants than four, the number of factory girls thus disposed of cannot be many. Much good seems already to be done by the sewing-rooms opened in Preston and else-where for the women to make and mend clothes, earn their meals, and be sustained in their respectability. Such schemes will extend; and though they cannot maintain any considerable number, they are a blessing as far as they go. When we consider that from seven-eighths to nine-tenths of the unmarried women of the great Lancashire towns are factory workers, we do not wonder at the question whether, by the introduction of sewing machines, a new branch of industry might not be set up—such as exporting ready-made clothing to the colonies, where the women have no time for sewing, or to many foreign countries. Our needlewomen at home have secured, very properly, such work as the army and other establishments have to give out.

These suggestions are a specimen of the speculation which is beginning, and which needs to be drawn within compass, and consolidated into a practical character by discussion and co-operation. At present, those who should be combining, as advisers and administrators, are all adrift; and while everybody shrinks from the approaching gloom of our great calamity, scarcely anyone has as yet plainly uttered the fact that we have to support millions of our countrymen for, probably, from one to two years. When it is further considered that those millions are not the pauper dregs of a nation, but one of its most respectable and proudest classes, it will be plain that the time has come for the best faculties of the national mind, and the purest feelings of the national heart, to devote themselves to the work of rescue.

THE YELVERTON CASE.

(From the Times.)

The grave and convincing judgement of Lord Ardmillan in the Scotch Yelverton case has been rapidly followed by another step in the Irish Yelverton case. As it is a mere question of time when an English Yelverton case will become the subject of public curiosity, Miss Longworth will be able to boast that her *status* has been a bone of contention between the Courts of three kingdoms mightier than the cities which competed for the birth-place of Homer. Nothing can be more direct than the conflict between the Dublin verdict and the inferences which the Judge Ordinary of Scotland, dealing with the facts as well as with the law, drew from the same evidence. In the Irish trial of last year the jury found that there was a valid Scotch marriage, that there was a valid Irish marriage, and that, therefore, Major Yelverton was a Romam Catholic when he went through the nuptial ceremony at Rostrevor. Lord Ardmillan is led to the very contrary conclusion on each of these points. He denies that a marriage was ever contracted in any one of the three modes known to the Scotch law, he declares the pretended marriage celebrated by the Rev. Mr Mooney "absolutely null and void," and he considers it to be proved that Major Yelverton was a Protestant at the time. The Irish Court of Common Pleas, whether by accident or design, has just heard another long argument upon the question of granting a new trial, and an equal division of opinion among its members leaves the verdict undisturbed. Miss Longworth has been defeated in Scotland, but in Ireland she remains mistress of the field.

It does not appear that the arguments of Major Yelverton's counsel took the form of a motion for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence. Such an application would not have surprised any one, but would, perhaps, have involved legal difficulties, and the only point actually raised was upon exceptions taken to the Chief Justice's charge. It was urged that there was no evidence either of the Scotch or of the Irish marriage, and that neither of these questions should have been submitted to the jury at all. As to the former, all the Judges thought there was enough ambiguity to justify the course adopted by Chief Justice Monaghan; as to the latter, his conduct was severely criticised by Mr. Justice Christian and Mr Justice Keogh. Could the legal maxim "*omnia præsumuntur ritessè acta*," be strained so far as to give any colour of validity to the rite as celebrated by Mr. Mooney? Was there the slightest doubt that Major Yelverton was a Protestant when he consented to be led to the altar at Rostrevor, though not till after he had ceased to have any motive for contracting a real marriage? He had been born a Protestant, "brought up as a Protestant, entired as a Protestant into the service, and actually was a Protestant," so far as explicit professions of Protestantism and freedom from any other religious tendency could make him, "at the date of the ceremony, and for twelve months previous." Not only did he "make no declaration to the contrary" before the priest, but, according to his own statement, confirmed by that of Mr. Mooney, he openly disclaimed Roman Catholicism. He described himself as a "Protestant Catholic," and explained that term in the sense most exclusive of a belief in Romanism. He said, in fact, everything that could invalidate the marriage in case it should be disputed, and gave the priest to understand that his services were not required to unite two persons in lawful wedlock, but only to "renew their consent" and to remove scruples of conscience. Against this testimony, given by interested parties, no doubt, but still by the only parties who could be cognisant of the fact to be decided, there was nothing to set but the bare assertion of Miss Longworth, that the Major had declared to her that he was no Protestant. We will not say that this amounted to no evidence at all. The line between no evidence and evidence of infinitesimal value is very fine, and perhaps it is right that a judge should hesitate to withdraw from the consideration of a jury any materials, however slight, which might influence their opinion. It is the Legislature, and not the judge, that is responsible for a state of the law which makes the most sacred rights of one person depend on a balance of convictions or inclinations in the mind of another. It may have been morally certain that Major Yelverton in August 1857, "was *legally* as much a Protestant as the Archbishop of Canterbury," but it was surely not legally certain that he was so. If not, however deplorable might be the consequences of committing such a case to the decision of an Irish jury maddened with enthusiasm for a clever woman, it was a duty that the Chief-Justice could not properly have declined. Unless it can be shown that he laid down the law erroneously, admitted evidence that ought to have been rejected, or rejected evidence that ought to have been admitted, he was not guilty of mistake or misdirection in the technical sense.

Having said this, however, we cannot accept the construction put by the Chief Justice himself on the objections to the tone and tenour of his own charge. According to him, it is not mis-direction, but "non-direction," of which he is accused. This is the last imputation which any one would think of casting upon him. [illegible] the audience, who cheered and sobbed convulsively, or the young barristers, who waved their wigs in triumph, may have thought, but we know what was the universal feeling in this country. No one, whether learned or unlearned in the law, blamed Chief Justice Monaghan for saying too little; the complaint was that he said a great deal too much. Popular sympathy is always a capricious thing, and the frenzy which possessed all classes in Dublin during the Yelverton trial was not so discreditable as the silly and morbid admiration of the staid citizens of Edinburgh for a young woman whom most of them believed to be guilty of murder. The difference is that in the one case the Lord Justice-Clerk summed up with inflexible firmness, and checked with decision the indecent demonstrations of the mob, while in the other the presiding Judge was less mindful of his office than of his nationality. The spirit of Chief Justice Monaghan's address was the exact antithesis of the dispassionate style which we associate with judicial expositions, and less excusable than Mr. Whiteside's declamation. Now that the fever fit of unworthy excitement is over, these great luminaries of the law must feel rather ashamed that they lost their heads in so bad a cause for the sake of heightening the interest of a melo-dramatic scene. Mr Justice Christian, at all events, has the shrewdness to perceive this aspect of the case, and looks forward with some apprehension to the comments of the judges at Westminster on "the eccentricities of Irish judgments." It would, indeed, be a great misfortune if a marriage law, already most unequal and uncertain in its operation, should be brought into contempt by such exhibitions, but that the evil thus aggravated is the more likely to work its own cure. The *eclat* given to the Yelverton case by the rank of one of the parties, the infatuation of the other, the guilt of both, and the romance with which Irish imagination invested it, may, and probably will, prove the deathblow to a system of laws which disgraces our Statute Book. If Miss Longworth is not a martyr to an anomalous form of marriage, founded on a clumsy compromise between its religious and civil character, she has succeeded in showing how easily it may be perverted to the most mischievous purposes. It is out of such scandals as this that reforms grow. The restriction upon mixed marriages, with all the iniquitous pieces of legislation that sprang out of the same policy, can hardly survive a Yelverton case before the House of Lords; and for this salutary result we shall be chiefly indebted to Miss Longworth and the Rev. Mr Mooney.

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For Clubs and Mess Tables, extra large covered with thick morrocco black covers and 2 pockets	14	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LONDON,

For Fire Insurance at Home and Abroad.

Capital, £2,000,000, *Sterling.*

Directors.

Chairman.—John White Cater, Esq., (Messrs. J. W. Cater, Son, & Co.)
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THE Directors have pleasure, in stating, that they are prepared to entertain proposals on nearly every description of Property in most parts of the world.

The Company will ever distinguish itself in its promptitude and liberality in the settlement of claims.

The importance of the subject of insurance being now more fully understood and appreciated, it becomes indispensably necessary that every Company which undertakes to replace the loss occasioned by Fire should be enabled to show its undoubted ability to perform its engagements. As ample evidence of the standing and position of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, it may be stated that its subscribed capital is

Two Millions Sterling.

and that the capital already paid up and invested amounts to

Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Agents in Bombay,
W. NICOL & Co.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. Terms—*Cash.*

THE LONDON HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED—
Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by James McCabe, London.
Do. do. do., by John Jones, Strand London.
Doctor's Independent Seconds, and Race Watches Gold.
Do. do. do. Silver.
Ladies Open-faced Watches, by Thornhill Brothers and Co.
Do. do. do., by Binoet.
Gentlemen's Silver Hunting do., by Binoet, from Rs. 20 to 55.
Do. do. Open-faced, by do., from Rs. 18.
Circular, Tent or Palanquin Clocks, eight days winding, Watch movement centre seconds, will work in any position—Rs. 35.
Do. do. without centre seconds—Rs. 25.
Small circular Time-pieces with alarum—Rs. 18.

MASONIC JEWELS.

Master Masons.
Past Masters.
Royal Arch.
Mark Master.
A beautiful assortment of Ladies' best Gold Wristlets,
Do. do. Brooches, from Rs. 18 to 200.
French Paste-diamond Brooches—Rs. 3.
Best Gold Ear-rings of the latest fashion, from Rs. to 36.
French Paste-diamond do., Rs. 12.
Gentleman's Gold Studs, from Rs. 7 to 36.
Do. Sets of Studs, Sleeve Links and Collar Stud—Rs. 40.
Do. do. Sleeve Links—Rs. 15.
Do. Tortoise-shell Links, per pair—Rs. 1
Best Gold Lockets for one, two and four miniatures.
Gold Sleepers—Rs. 8-8 and 5.
Gold Crosses Enamelled—Rs. 10.
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, latest patterns, from Rs. 35.
Gentlemen's Gold Alberts, do. from Rs. 35.
Silver Neck Chains each—Rs. 6.
Silver Alberts, from Rs. 5-8 to 10.
Ladies best Gold Rings, set with valuable stones and brilliants, from Rs. 25.
Gentlemen's solid Gold Rings, from Rs. 10 to 40.
Do. Gold Scarf Pins, from Rs. 15 to 36.
Do. Gilt do. do. each—Rs. 4.
Best Gold Wedding Rings.
Do. do. do. Keepers.
Do. Charms from Rs. 4 to 30.
Coral Charms, in bunches of 10, set in Gold—Rs. 5 per bunch.
Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs, from Rs. 100 to 180.
Do. do. Children's do. do. from Rs. 30 to 50.
Babies' Silver Whistles with Bells and Coral handles from Rs. 6 to 10.
Children's Presentation set of Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon in morocco cases, from Rs. 14 to 30.
Ladies Silver Thimbles each—Rs. 1-8.
Ladies Gold do. from Rs. 15 to 18.
Solid Silver Snuff Boxes, from Rs. 30 to 40.
Do. do. do. Enamelled, from Rs. 38 to 40.
Silver Tea Measures each—Rs. 2.
Do. Salt Spoons do.—Rs. 1-8.
Do. Pickle Forks do.—1-8.
Do. Butter Knives do.—Rs. 5.
Silver Chuck Muck cases, each—Rs. 8.
Ladies Companions of Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Wood and Leather fitted with Silver mounted, Scissors, Thimble, Pencils, Pen-knife, Scent Bottle, Memorandum Card and Bodkin.
Cruet Stands.
Plated Candlesticks.
Silk and Braid Guards for Eye-glasses.
Best Pebble Spectacles.
Best Pebble Eye-glasses, single and double.
Best Goggles.
Jet and Alluminum Jewellery, in great variety.
American and English Clocks.
Skeleton Clocks with Glass Domes.
Opera Glasses.
Thermometers, &c., &c.
Watches made to order.
Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.
Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and Direct-Importers from London and Geneva.
Bombay, Established 1851.
Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.

DR. CHABLE, PARIS,

PURIFIERS of the Blood, Eruptions or Irritation of the Skin, Boils, Abscesses, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, &c. are speedily cured by Chable's Depurative Syrup and Mineral Baths for diseases of the Skin. The Pomade Antidartreuse should be employed at the same time. 20,000 cures are yearly effected, which can be attested by innumerable letters in the possession of the Proprietor.

Dr. Forget's Pulmonic Syrup.

The most effectual remedy known for Coughs, Colds, or continued irritations of the Chests or Lungs. It is prescribed by the principal Physicians of Paris and London. For Piles, Chable Pomade will effect a cure in three days.

Citrate of Iron Syrup.

For a quick and certain cure of the discharges, &c., produced by long continued disease, ask for Chable Syrup of Citrate of Iron. The parties should act according to the prescription folded on the Bottle.

Full instructions accompany each object. Be careful to observe that the Name and Seal of Dr. Chable, pharmacian, Paris, are affixed to each article.

Sole Agents for India Messrs. Framjee Nusserwanjee and Co., Bombay.

BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL.

A CHOICE and select assortment of Alpacca Umbrellas. Impervious to rain.

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.
Church Gate Street, Fort.

THE PLAGUE OF FLIES.

EVERYBODY in Bombay should provide their table with covers for drinking glasses, &c. The present swarming of flies renders it necessary to guard against the pollution of one's food. The best kind of covers are those made expressly for Herbert & Co., they can be had of several sizes and patterns. Drawings and prices sent free upon application.

HERBERT & Co.
2, Rampart Row, June 23rd 1862.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 17th April 1862.

European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, Tardeo.

SUPPORTED by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above institution of Clothes, of Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library) will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Captain J. T. Annesley, Treasurer.
Captain—Turner, Secretary.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases:—
Ducenier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hernosants.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the following goods, viz.:

N B
N M 200 Boxes of Window glasses of assorted sizes to be sold on account and risk of the first purchaser Hassunally Ruzubally.

Also, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe; the same comprises; Glass, and Crockeryware, Plated Curry Dishes, sets of Plated Spoons and Forks, Pickle frames, Toast-racks, Butter pots, Ivory handled Knives and Forks, Wearing Apparels, few dozens of Beer, and Wine, Copper Cooking Utensils.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

New Cottage Pianofortes.

Just received four new Cottage Pianofortes in Rosewood case, by "W. Bowman," 6 & ⅞ octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th Aug. 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

Auction Sale of Building Materials composing the two chawls each of 7 compartments in Kitchen Garden Row or Mamajeenee kottree, near piece-good Market, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Karbadjee Hormusjee.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the spot, the Building Materials of the abovementioned two chawls, on account and at the risk of the abovenamed Karbadjee Hormusjee the first purchaser. For condition of Sale and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the Warehouse of Hajee Ebram Hajee Josub Noor Mohamed, in Dhobhee gulley behind Chuckla without the fort walls of Bombay, on account and at the risk of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee & Co., and by order of Thucker Goculdass Madowjee & Co.

1,204 Dhocras Cotton or thereabouts.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

WINES.

Good Port Wine .... Rs. 20 per doz.
Ditto Sherry .... " 18 "
English-bottled Beer .... " 4 "
Sound Bombay-bottled Allsopp's Beer, in Quarts and Pints, Rs. 4 and 2-12 respectively.
Sound Porter in Pints .... " 3¼ "
Ginger Wine of superior quality at Rs. 13½ per dozen.

CHERRY BRANDY.

Bernard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts .... Rs. 13 per dozen.
In pints .... " 7-8 "

JOE MANTON.

A double Gun by Joseph Manton, complete in Case.

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 3, Marine Street, Bombay, 19th Aug. 1862.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TARDEO, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

By order of the Executrix and Executors of the late Dossabhoy Framjee Mama, Esq., deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that this large and valuable Bungalow, situate at Tardeo, on the Breach Candy Road, is now offered for sale by private contract, the Bungalow is pucka-built, situated on the best and airy part of the Island, well suited for a large family, having a Stable for four horses, with Upper-story, Cook-room, and Out-houses, Water Wells, together with a large space of vacant ground, sufficient to build another Bungalow in the same compound, containing altogether 8,462 square yards or thereabouts.

The offer for sale by private contract will be received by Rustomjee Pestonjee, Auctioneer, up to the 15th August, where the plan of the Premises may be seen.

TO LET.

An Airy and Commodious Bungalow with Outhouses, &c., well accommodated for Two Families, situated near the Gunpowder Manufactory, Mazagon. Apply to Pestonjee Eduljee Baster, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few neat light Hogskin Hunting Saddles with Bridles complete, by Rand and Beckley (successors to Messrs. Laurie, Bedford, and Rand, of Oxford Street, London.)

ALSO,

A few Best Enamelled Leather square opening Overland Bags, with Patent Locks and Duplicate Keys.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Medow Street.
Bombay, 19th August 1862.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON SATURDAY, NEXT, the 23rd inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twists, &c., 75 Tierces of Beef, 60 Barrels of Pork.

To close an account.

9 Dozen Bottles of Champagne.

BEST FRENCH BRANDY, PORT & SHERRY.

A fresh batch of the above just received of unexceptionable quality at moderate prices to close account quickly. Muster bottle to be had on application.

AT 1 P.M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF TIMBERS, PLANKS, WOOD, &c. AT TAR WADDY, NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

On THURSDAY next, the 21st instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a quantity of Timber, Planks, Wood, &c. &c, comprising Teakwood Planks, Timber Wood, Rafters, Posts, Scantlings, Beams, Ceiling Board, several pieces of Deal Planks 3 in. thick and 12 to 20 feet long, empty Tin Oil Canisters, Iron do., &c. &c., the whole to be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c. AT GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence in Grant Buildings, Colaba, the Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c. of a gentleman, leaving Bombay. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

DOG CARTS AND HARNESS FOR SALE.

Just landed, ex "Contest" and "Daylight."

ONLY TWO DOG CARTS now remaining on hand unsold, one of each kind, viz.:—

An excellent and remarkably light English-built stylish new Malvern Dog Cart, with seat for either 2, or 4, with handsome Plated Lamps, Lancewood, Shafts, and imitation come works, by McNaught and Smith, Worcester, Patentees.

Also, another ditto with Wood Dash by ditto, plain finished.

Two sets of best Silver plated Dog Cart, or Buggy Harness of superior make.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th August 1862.

Printed and published for the Proprietor, by Eduljee Rustomjee, at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, No. 1, Manockjee Pitty's Buildings, Lower Colaba, and 27, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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